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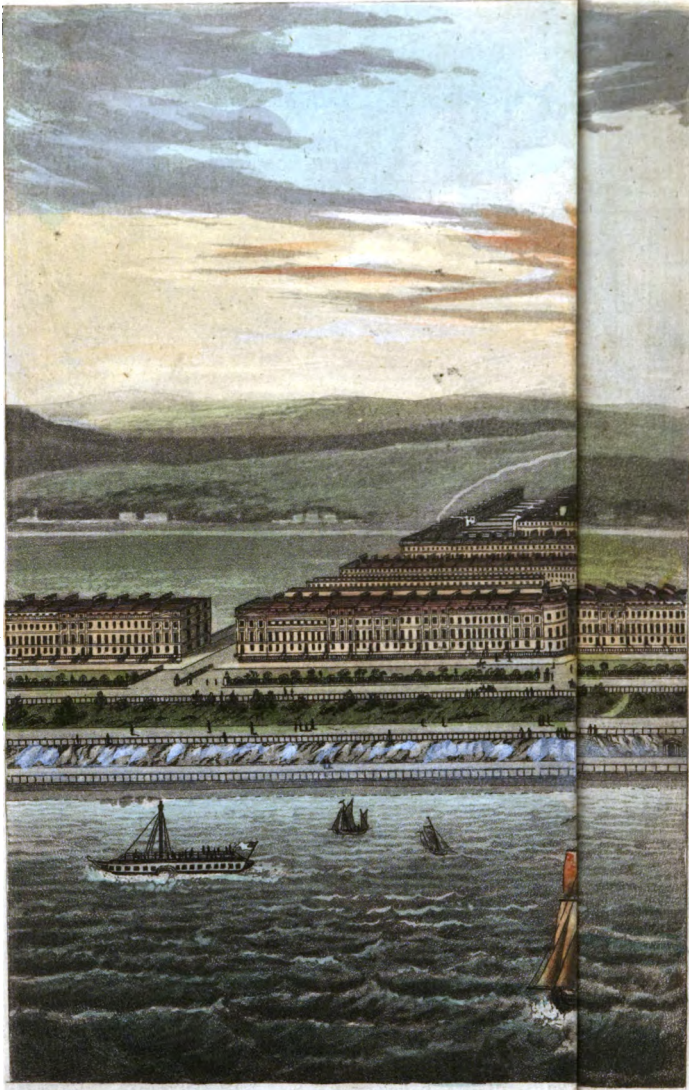


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HISTORY OF BRIGHTON

AND

ITS ENVIRONS,

FROM THE EARLIEST PERIOD TO THE PRESENT TIME.

By R. SICKELMORE, SEN.

THE FIFTH EDITION, WITH ELEGANT ENGRAVINGS.



BRIGHTON:

Printed and Published by and for

C. AND R. SICKELMORE, JUN. No. 26, KING'S ROAD.

TO BE HAD ALSO AT THE LIBRARIES AND BOOKSELLERS.

1827.



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HISTORY OF BRIGHTON.



BRIGHTHELMSTON, or, as fashion has abbreviated it, Brighton, is situated in $50^{\circ}. 55'$. N. latitude, and about $3'$. to the westward of the meridian of London, at the distance of nearly forty-three miles in a straight direction, but about fifty-two as the road winds ; and to the west of the centre of a bay formed by Worthing point in that direction, and by Beachy-head to the east. This bay is a bold and deep shore, from the cliffs of which, a clear gravel runs to the sea, terminating in a hard sand, free from ooze, or any offensive mixture of mud, so often found at the mouths of rivers, and on many parts of the coast.

The etymon of its name cannot be traced with certainty: a reference to ancient records has discovered it, in the Saxon, to have been

variously written, viz. *Brighthelmstun*, *Bright-helmsted*, *Brighthamstan*, *Bristelmeton*, and *Brighelmsted*. Baily writes it *Brighthelmstead*, and says it is derived from Brighdeal-mertun : and Camden the same. The former, in his dictionary, observes, that it was a Saint *Brighthelm* who gave his name to the town ; and this agrees with more ancient testimony, with this difference, merely, that the Saint is mentioned as a Saxon Bishop, who, during the heptarchy, resided here, and to whom much of this land is said to have belonged. The latter syllable of the name is derived from the Saxon word *Tun*, signifying town or dwelling.

On the hill, called the Church-hill, there are several stones of large dimensions, composed of silicious boulders imbedded in a very hard iron grit, placed on the apin, or near some barrows of the most ancient inhabitants of this island. They are called by antiquaries *Kistvaens* or *Cromlechs*, British names for *Stone-Chests*, or *rough, unhewn, sacred Stones*. They appear to have been thrown down from their original structure, and fractured by violence ; and various of their fragments seem to have been removed to adjacent grounds, for land marks. The *Kistvaen* or *Cromlech*, consisted of three large stones raised perpendicularly, with a much larger table-stone incumbent on

the top. The name of these stones, Rowland says, is derived from the Hebrew *Cæræm-lech*, or *Cærmaem-luah*, i. e. a devoted stone or altar. (See *Mona Antique*, p. 47). In various places of this country, in Wales, and in Cornwall, they exist in their original forms. Those on the Church-hill, are in a field which leads to the Chalybeate, on the side of the road extending above Poynings, vulgarly called the Devil's Dyke, or Ditch. Close to the road, in a field near the declivity of the Church-hill, are, likewise the remains of another *Cromlech*; and in a field opposite, near the pathway leading to Preston, another.

It has been justly observed, that the names of places commonly have a reference to peculiarity of site, or retain the meaning of certain local particulars—as such, the name of the town of *Brighthelmston*, is said to be derived from that of a Bishop called *Brighthelm*, though we consider it probable, that the Bishop received his name from the place, and not the place from him. But in *curvetting* over the dangerous ground of etymology, the antiquary should always be aware of the delusions of fancy; yet, when he ventures on such excursions, it is not impossible that he may meet with discoveries tending to convey amusement and instruction; and which, perhaps, may serve to gratify the curiosity of those who may

not have had the opportunity of leisure for similar studies and investigations.

From the brief description of the interesting ancient British memorials, above named, the possibility, therefore, is presumed, that the Church-hill was called by the ancient Britons, *The Sacred Hill or Promontory*, which might have given the name to the town, *Brynel-Town*. *Bryn*, Hillock, Hill, or Cliff; also Welch or Celtic, *El*, *Ehal*, *Ail*, *Aigle*, High, Holy, Sacred Angel; also, the Heavens; also, from the great race of words found in every language, *El*, or *Al*, from the Hebrew, *solar God*; *Towyn*, British, a Turfy down; in Davis, *Gleba Cespes*.

When Ella and his three sons, Cymen, Wlencing and Cisa, landed in Sussex, Anno 447, it is considered probable, that they called the Church-hill by the name given to it by the Britons; and which, in Saxony, would be *Burgh-hælig-stan*, Hill-holy-stone; hence the name of Brighthelmston may be open to conjecture, as arising from the perversion of succeeding etymon; particularly, as there is abundant evidence that the Saxons called the British memorials of the above species by their own language—hence Stone-henge, from their *Stein-henghen*, hanging-stones. The immense single stone, on a barrow of great magnitude, overlooking Poolbay, in Dorsetshire, the Inhabitants now call *Eagle-stone*, from the

Saxon Hilœg, or holy, and *Stan*, a stone. Also the *Seven Brothers*, or seven stones on Matlock-moor, Derbyshire, from the Saxon Seven *Brederon*, or brothers.

About the middle of the fifth century, it appears, this Town was subject to the ravages of the Saxon invaders, the second landing of their leader, Ella, afterwards their King, being effected at Shoreham, a distance, westward, of not more than six miles; and in the division of lands and property which followed their successful descent, it is supposed that this place fell to the lot of *Brighthelm*, who distinguished it by his name, and whose posterity had possession until deprived of it by the Normans, although the book called *Doomsday*, states, that two of the three manors of Brighthelmston had been held by Edward the Confessor: but it has been aptly observed, that, notwithstanding, they might not have belonged to that prince; for the Normans, who denounced Harold the Second as an usurper, invariably substituted the name of Edward, when jurors were empanelled to make returns of the several Manors within their Hundreds, putting down that of Harold, as the republican statutes of the 17th century are all references to Charles the Second. It is, therefore, with much apparent justice presumed, that the whole, or most of this town and parish, belonged to the ancestors of Earl

Godwin, for many generations antecedent to the conquest.

THE DRUIDS.

The salubrity of the situation of the town is beyond dispute ; and there is reason to believe that in the earliest periods it was in the highest estimation, the Druids being considered to have regarded it as a favourite residence. The nature of this subject, however, will not admit of our speaking with any certainty upon it, though it is generally admitted that they lived in retired places, in the precincts of woods of oak, where the air was good and the soil healthy, diversified with falling and rising grounds, and invariably near the sea, their adoration of which, in many instances, made part of their religious observances ; and, from the many traces of their altars, the only surviving remains of the ancient Britons to be found in this vicinity, it becomes strikingly feasible, that this part of the country was marked by their peculiar preference.

The religious rites of the Druids were always performed in the open air ; and it is a received principle, wherever Druidism has prevailed, that the confining of the worship of the Deity within walls, was unworthy of his divine immensity and universal predominance.

THE ROMANS.

The limited information we have of the Druids, however, confines us to the necessity of forming probable conjectures of them merely, for as their ignorance of the use of letters compelled them to commit every thing to memory, it was impossible that any proper or satisfactory testimonials could be left behind them; and their cruel attachment to human sacrifices so enraged and rendered the Romans their enemies, that they resolved on their extirpation; and in which, in the end, they appear to have completely succeeded.

The name and precise condition of this town in the earlier ages, under the Britons and the Romans, the industry of our most intelligent antiquaries have not been able to discover: though that there has been a Roman station in this neighbourhood, has, long since, been admitted, but its exact situation does not appear to have been ascertained; though various traces, at different times have, in different places, with much conjectural ingenuity, been pointed out.

About the year 1730, an urn was dug up in this neighbourhood, containing a thousand silver denarii, of different impressions, from Antonius Pius to Philip, at which period, in all human probability, Britain was a Roman pro-

vince. In the burghs or barrows to the east of the place, ashes and fragments of human bones, inclosed in urns of Roman fabrication, have also been discovered.

It has been boldly asserted, that Julius Cæsar made this the place of his landing: but this assertion is founded in error—for to every person acquainted with his descents, it is manifest that he never entered Sussex.

The Portus Adurni of the Romans, has been placed by Seldon, at Aldrington, about two miles west of this place; and by Tabor, it is presumed to have been at East-bourne, one-and-twenty miles east of it—the former, however, is considered to have been correct.

THE DANES.

During the Saxon æra, this town formed nearly the centre of the kingdom of the South Saxons; and, though it submitted to the various revolutions of the Norman conquest, its central situation preserved it from those scenes of sanguinary warfare to which many other parts were but too frequently subjected.

THE CONQUEROR.

Hastings, where the Conqueror landed, is forty miles east of this town—neither his

troops, therefore, nor those of Harold, ever came near it; and, after the fate of England had been decided by the bloody engagement at Battle, this place, with other large possessions in the county, was granted to William de Warren, who married the Conqueror's daughter, and who made it part of the endowment of the rich Priory which he founded at Lewes.

The town now, completely under the dominion of the monks, was deprived of many privileges which, in common with adjacent places, it had before enjoyed; and still more to diminish its consequence, a convent of mendicant friars was founded and dedicated to St. Bartholomew, to be maintained and supported by the industry of its lay inhabitants. At this period, also, the tythes, were taken from the incumbent, and appropriated to the Priory, at Lewes, and which have never since been restored.

THE REFORMATION.

Thus oppressed, the people of this place, for a series of years, were in a state of wretchedness which nothing but the Reformation could raise them from; and, accordingly, in the reign of Elizabeth, we find, that their condition was happily changed, and that from

a state of misery and despondence, they again applied themselves, with cheerfulness and vigour to their almost suspended employment of fishing, and in fitting out vessels for trade ; and supporting industry once more presided within their precincts.

At this period, persecutions prevailed in many parts of Europe, and multitudes flew to this island for protection, of whom, numbers settled in this town, their efforts to deserve bread and the asylum they had obtained, being presently directed to maritime affairs, in which they succeeded ; and the trade and advantages of the town alike increased with its population.

FISHERY AND BLOCKHOUSE.

In 1579, by a subsisting record bearing that date, we find, there were then employed in the fishery of this town, four score boats, four hundred able mariners, ten thousand nets, &c. and, from the same record, we likewise learn, that a Blockhouse had then been completed to defend the place against any hostile attempts that might be made upon it from the sea.

This recorded fact, therefore, is sufficient to invalidate an absurd belief which once prevailed, that the Blockhouse was originally seated in the centre of the town, and that the encroach-

ment of the water merely gave it its frontier situation: but, abstracted from this proof, which completely refutes the extravagant traditional error, it must be regarded as improbable, that a fort, specifically designed to resist attacks by sea, should be hidden from even a prospect of the water, and be built in the middle of a town!! In the propagation of such an opinion, therefore, ignorance must have been the prime agent, instigated perhaps, by envy, to injure the growing prosperity of the inhabitants, by causing a fallacious rumour to have credence, of the dangerous insecurity altogether of their promising place of residence.

The Blockhouse, there is strong reasons for believing, though not finished until the reign of Elizabeth, was commenced by Henry the Eighth. It stood on the southern part, of what is now called the East Cliff, and between Black Lion-street and Ship-street, enfiling the roads to the east and west, and commanding the full sweep of this part of the British channel. A flint wall, of suitable strength and substance, extended to the right and left of the fortress, and which Elizabeth completed by adding thereunto four ponderous gates: the last of these were removed to make a convenient entrance to a battery, constructed there in the reign of George III.; but which,

from the failure of one the groynes or jetties, has since been washed away.

The remains of this battery, however, are still to be seen; but of the Blockhouse or walls, scarcely a vestige can, at this time, be discovered.

LOCAL REGULATIONS.

In the record before mentioned, it also appears, that in 1579, twelve of the most substantial inhabitants were appointed to assist the Constable in maintaining the good order and peace of the town. Lord Buckhurst, at that time, was in possession of the Manor, and it is probable, that he intended to procure a Charter for the place, as the recited regulation appears like a plan for a Corporation, consisting of a Mayor and twelve Aldermen—but, whatever might have been the intention, it certainly was never perfected—a circumstance, perhaps to be regretted.

At present the internal regulations of the place are vested in a body of about one hundred and twenty Commissioners, by an Act of Parliament passed in the Sixth Year of George the Fourth, entitled “An Act for the better Regulating, Improving, and Managing the Town of Brighthelmston, in the County of Sussex, and the Poor thereof;” and which

Act contains a Clause (denominated the Rotation Clause) to be in force at the expiration of the third year from the passing of the same, removing sixteen Commissioners every year, exclusive of deaths, &c. and electing the like number to fill up the vacancies.

The qualification required to enable a person to be accepted as a Commissioner, may be fully comprehended by the nature of his oath, at the time of his appointment, viz. :

“I, A. B. do swear, or [as the case may be] affirm, that I am a Housekeeper, paying scot and lot, within the parish of Brighthelmston, in the County of Sussex, and am truly and bona fide in the occupation of, and reside in, a dwelling house within the said parish ; which, with its appurtenances, is of the annual value of fifty pounds ; and that I am also in my own right, or in the right of my wife, in the actual possession and enjoyment, or in the receipt of the rents and profits for an estate of freehold or copyhold, of tenements or hereditaments within the said parish of Brighthelmston, of the annual value of fifty pounds above reprises (exclusive of the said dwelling house, with its appurtenances, in my own occupation as afore-said) ; or that I am truly and bona fide in the occupation of, and reside in, a dwelling house within the said parish of Brighthelmston, producing to me the annual income, or being to me, of the annual value of seventy pounds above reprises ; or of freehold, copyhold, and leasehold tenements or hereditaments, or some of them, within the said parish, which together produce to me the annual income, or are to me of the annual value, of one hundred pounds above reserved rents or reprises, either inclusive or exclusive or [as the case may be] my said dwelling house, of the annual value of thirty pounds ; and I do

further swear, that the said [describing the premises, as the case may require] have not been granted, or made over to me, for the purpose of fraudulently qualifying me to act as a Commissioner : and I do further swear, that I will not at any time during the period I am or shall remain a Commissioner, under the Act of Parliament, herein-after mentioned, directly or indirectly, by myself or any other person or persons on my behalf, enter into or be concerned, or interested in, or desire any pecuniary or other advantage, from any contract which, under or by virtue of the Act of Parliament hereinafter mentioned, shall or may hereafter, during such time, as I shall be a Commissioner as aforesaid, be interested ; and that I will truly and impartially, according to the best of my skill and judgment, execute and perform the powers and authorities reposed in me as a Commissioner, by virtue of an Act passed in the Sixth Year of the reign of His Majesty, King George the Fourth, entitled an Act, &c. &c.—So help me God."

Thirty Directors and Guardians of the Poor, (exclusive of the Vicar, Churchwardens, Overseers, and Surgeons, who are Directors and Guardians, *ex-officio*) are appointed by the Inhabitants at a Vestry Meeting on every Easter Monday.

A Constable, who is termed the High Constable, and eight Headboroughs, are also annually chosen at the Court Leet of the Earl of Abergavenny, every succeeding Easter Tuesday.

There is a bench of Magistrates, who hold their sittings daily, at the Town Hall, at eleven o'clock. These sittings have been found extremely beneficial here—as petty of-

fenders are checked, kept in awe, or punished, and the good order and peace of the town thereby well preserved.

PRESENT POPULATION.

The population of the place at this epoch, is estimated at about twenty-eight thousand resident inhabitants; and nearly double that number, with the visitants, are often residing within its limits during the summer months, including some of the first families of nobility, and their numerous and equally welcome friends.

According to the returns, under the population Act in 1801, the place contained twelve hundred and eighty-two houses, and seven thousand three hundred and thirty-nine inhabitants;—its valued increase, therefore, within the last twenty-five years, most forcibly and satisfactorily shews, the high and generous estimation in which the town is held.

SITUATION AND SOIL.

The situation of the town has many and essential beauties and advantages. It is sheltered from the bleak winds of the east, north, and west, by a range of fertile hills distinguished as the South Downs, the summits of

which exhibit some of the most picturesque and captivating scenery, that sea and land, or a union of wild and cultivated nature can produce—towards the sea, there is an uninterrupted view from Beachy-head to the Isle of Wight, and on the weald or land side, the prospects, in pleasing and multifarious diversity of objects, are scarcely to be equalled.

These hills run parallel to the sea; in some places they are steep, but covered with a green sward from the bottom to the top, intermixed with aromatic plants of various sorts, the odours arising from which are grateful in the highest degree, and conducive to animal health; and to these, perhaps, may justly be ascribed the remarkably sweet flavour of the mutton for which this part of the country is distinguished.

The soil here, and about all the South Downs, is a chalky rock, covered with earth of various kinds and depths, the advantages arising from which are many and considerable. Chalky ground has little or no perspiration, and, therefore, must be salubrious: and its fertility in the production of grain is universally recognised.

The ground of this soil does not crack, nor does the grass burn so soon as on other soils—and yet, after damp weather, it sooner dries; so that exercise may almost immediately be

pursued thereon after heavy rains, without the slightest inconvenience or danger.

OF THE AIR.

It has been wisely observed, that the use and necessity of air, as an instrument of life, can but be obvious to every one who breathes; but the various changes of this fluid in its sensible qualities of heat, cold, greater or lesser gravity, humidity, dryness, &c. with its impregnation arising from vegetable, animal, and mineral substances, are too often the fertile sources of infirmity to man. And although the combination of these causes is so remote and mysterious as to escape the observation of the inattentive; and so inexplicable as to reduce the aerologist to the necessity of wondering at its effects, without presuming to assign their cause; yet as there is no part of the earth totally exempt from these changes, nor any human body unaffected by them, it becomes a duty highly incumbent on every one, and particularly the invalid, to make choice of a residence, where the air may be presumed from theory, or proved by experience, to be well suited to the circumstances of his health; where the changes in its sensible qualities are neither frequent, nor excessive; and where the impregnating vapours of

the place and surrounding soil may be, if not a means of medicating it to his benefit, at least not offensive to his constitution.

In this varying climate, it is true, the changes of heat and cold are sudden and unforeseen, but seldom excessive; and although the inland parts of this kingdom may more nearly resemble the continent in the degrees and duration of heat and cold, yet such as are situated near the sea, are constantly refreshed during the summer months, by a temperating breeze, and have, in winter, a speedy period put to their frost and snow, by a warm sea wind. Now these facts are, on no part of the coast, more remarkably and satisfactorily verified, than at Brighthelmston. In the summer months, a wholesome sea-wind predominates, which almost invariably rises and dies away with the sun, and with this observable in it, that the warmer the day, the more cooling and fresher the breeze. The oppressive and relaxing heats, therefore, which sometimes prevail in other parts of this island, are seldom or ever felt here.

The gravity of the atmosphere depending on the quantity of ponderous matter sustained in the air, or the accumulation of air from currents tending to the same spot, it will appear, upon strict examination, that the air of this town must be lighter, more uniform, and better

adapted to valetudinary habits, than that of most other places in the kingdom; for the quantity of solid matter with which it can be impregnated must be trifling, as the hills to the north intercept the land breezes, and prevent their bringing any quantity of it with them; and the exhaled matter from the chalky soil is equally inconsiderable; and these the south-east and south-west winds, which blow from the sea, and which prevail during three-fourths of the whole year, blow off, ere their combined duration can exist sufficiently long to become pernicious.

The effects produced by the humidity and dryness of the air, on the human body, by being more obvious, are generally more attended to by persons of infirm habits, than those which arise from a greater or lesser gravity. The manifest relaxation of the whole frame, and the dispiriting symptoms which every valetudinary person must feel within himself, are the constant attendants on wet weather: while the braced fibre—the ability and aptitude for exercise—the happy disposition of the body and mind to give and receive every social pleasure, are the natural effects of dry weather; and plead strongly in favour of that situation which supplies these advantages.

In the procuration of such a desirable residence, it is, therefore, to be considered, that

the quantity of vapour raised in any place, depends chiefly upon the superficial extent of water to be found in and near it; or the number of trees growing there; the heat of the sun, and the force of the winds, as evaporating causes, being supposed to be nearly equal in all parts of the island.

In all situations, where there is a large expanse of water, the air must be charged with vapour; for experiment has proved, that six ounces of water may be evaporated in the space of twenty-four hours, from so small a surface as a circle of eight inches in diameter, by a heat only equal to that of our warmest summer: and estimating the summer day at only twelve hours, as the heat of the sun at its first rising is insufficient to warm the water for evaporation, and too weak to sustain what has been just raised before its setting, it is presumed, that by the mere force of the sun, abstracted from what may be raised by the wind, every four feet square of water, will, in that time, yield a gallon of vapour.

TREES INJURIOUS TO HEALTH.

Now allowing the above calculation to be moderately correct, we cannot be surprised that in countries, where there are large collections of water, the air should be proportion-

ably loaded with aqueous particles ; and from the corruptible nature of stagnant water, we may be enabled, in some sense, to account for the great insalubrity of those places where it prevails. So, likewise, where there are large tracts of ground covered with trees, the atmosphere must receive a considerable accession of aqueous particles from them ; the draught of moisture by trees from the earth, proves this demonstratively. The perspiring steam which issues from the leaves of trees, is great in quantity ; and observation will support the assertion, that it is exceedingly unhealthy, since many woody countries have been made remarkably salubrious, merely by the destruction of their trees.

To demonstrate that this place and neighbourhood are totally free from the vapours of running water, the more impure ones of stagnant pools, and, perhaps, the equally pernicious ones issuing from trees, it is only necessary to observe, that the town lies almost five miles distant from the nearest river, a circumstance peculiar to itself, no other town in the kingdom being equally remote from one ; that there is no stagnant water ; and that the want of shelter by trees is the general complaint of those who consider this circumstance as a *desideratum* for cover and perspective, and not as a matter essentially contributing to health.

SEA-VAPOUR SALUTARY.

The air of this town, notwithstanding, is charged with aqueous particles ; its proximity to the sea supplies them by natural evaporation. This vapour, however, is infinitely purer than that arising from stagnant, or even running water ; it is impregnated with a saline quality that medicates it for many advantageous purposes ; it is raised from a body extremely pure, and can contract no foulness in its passage ; so that the air of the place, being blendid with this vapour, must happily answer every purpose of life.

The town, thus free from the insalutary vapour of stagnant water, remote from the noxious steam of perspiring trees, and every other cause aiding to produce a damp and putrid atmosphere, seldom sees its inhabitants labouring under those disorders which arise from a relaxed fibre and a languid circulation.

OF THE WELLS AND THE WATER GENERALLY.

The great Hippocrates advised every physician to examine with attention the nature of the waters where he practised, as a means of enabling him to exercise the duties of his profession with the greater success ; and with

justice incontrovertible, for the right which water has obtained from antiquity, of being numbered among the elements primarily constituting all bodies, seems to point out the opinion of its first examiners, as to its general use; and the concurring testimony of the moderns in favour of its universal power, justifies the preceding conclusions. By water, we are convinced, the more or less in a healthy state, the animal lives, the vegetable grows, and that the mineral kingdom acknowledges its creative and decomposing powers.

If water be considered merely as the common beverage of man, or the foundation of it, and, therefore, the diluter of his juices; if as a liquid, serving the culinary purposes of life, and consequently, the great vehicle of his nutriment; there can be no doubt of its being a duty incumbent on the physician to examine it: but if water be viewed in the light of a medicated liquor, of a medicine provided for him by the hand of providence, and capable of either being exceedingly useful or injurious, as it is judiciously or injuriously applied; then does the neglect of such an examination become an unpardonable omission.

Water—when it is insipid, pelucid, inodorous, and light; when it boils quickly, freezes soon, and incorporates with soap—is good, and answers for every salutary and do-

mestic use: but the physician must aim at something more by the decomposition of it—he must investigate the true nature of its contents, particularly when, as a medicated liquor, it becomes the object of consideration.

It is not from these remarks intended to be insinuated, that the analysis of waters is an unerring guide to the true use of them; it is considered only as an assistant to experience; and that from the exact nature of their contents, new light may arise to the prescriber; hence, the imperfect solution of some parts may be completed, the noxious redundancy of others separated, while the defects of proportion, in parts necessary to the attainment of particular views, may be remedied by the addition of congenial medicines.

Perhaps, in the united kingdom, there is not a town better supplied with this most valuable liquid than Brighthelmston; though many of the wells which are near the shore, suffer somewhat in limpidity and taste at the ebb and flow of every tide.

It is somewhat curious, that some of these wells rise as the tide declines, and are nearly empty at high water.

Though the taste of the waters of the wells varies as above described (but of which, notwithstanding, a very accurate taste only can distinguish the periodical difference), yet are

they considered replete with all the properties inducive to the cause of health ; and experiments have proved, that in all the qualities that ought to recommend them generally to domestic purposes, and to the use of the weak and the robust, they are richly and beneficially stored.

From experience, therefore, it appears, that the waters here, are providentially adapted to every domestic and valetudinary purpose ; and as the qualities of the springs of any place have, from the time of Hippocrates to this day, been looked on as a mark of those of the air, the sweetness and goodness of them here, may with propriety, be esteemed a corroborating proof of the healthfulness of the circum-ambient air of the town.

SEA-WATER.

Of the efficacy of sea-water, much has already been written, much is understood, and much yet remains to be discovered.

The vast collection of water which we call the sea, surrounds the whole earth, and, consequently, washes whatever is contained between its opposite shores, as sub-marine plants, salts, fishes, minerals, &c. and is therefore enriched with the particles which it receives from those bodies, either by being washed off, or

passing into the water by transpiration; for their fine and subtle particles, perpetually transpiring and endeavouring to escape in the air, are intercepted by the water and mingled with it. Salts, mingling their particles with the water, preserve it from putrefaction.

This wondrous collection of waters, thus preserved from corruption, performs the will of the Omnipotent by various means; for the sun separating the fresh water from the salt, and gently attracting it upwards, causes also many sulphureous and nitrous particles to ascend in the same vapours, which, being driven over all the immense spaces of the earth and seas, are, probably, the cause of all the various phenomena and changes of the air. Now these vapours having performed their destined task in the air, return in the shape of dew, rain, hail, or snow, supplying the earth with moisture, and affording drink to all kinds of animals, the superfluous quantity returning by the rivers to the ocean, the common parent of them all, and thus the due order of things appears to be preserved.

The principal qualities of sea-water are four, *saltiness*, *bitterness*, *nitrosity*, and *unctuosity*. The first is apparent to every one: and this salt consists of a certain peculiar acid and a mineral alkali, but the acid part is so entangled and restrained by the alkali, that it can scarcely

exert its power in a concrete form. And salt is of such a fixed nature, that it never yields to putrefaction ; whence it preserves other bodies so remarkably.

The next quality is bitterness, which it is supposed to acquire from the bituminous parts of the subjacent earth ; for it is probable, that sulphureous exhalations are expelled through innumerable passages by subterranean fires, which impregnate the sea-water, as the fume of sulphur penetrates wine : wherefore, it is presumed, that sea-water is the more bitter the deeper it is taken.

Physicians have always esteemed bitumen to be a dissolving medicine, consisting of volatile salt, sulphur, and a little earth ; and as all bituminous bodies have a power of heating and discussing, hot baths and medicinal springs that contain sulphur and bitumen, are used with success to disperse cold humours in the palsy, epilepsy, and the like maladies.

Its third quality is nitrosity. Nitre consists of a saline, volatile, oleous matter ; and Hales by no means considers it strange that such a nitrous salt should be formed in the bitter salt, and the oleous bitumen of the ocean.

Its last quality is oiliness ; and, indeed, this quality is so evident, that after many and accurate distillations, it has been found, though deprived of its salt, to retain a viscid matter,

which adheres to the sides of the vessel when the water is disturbed, but sinks to the bottom when left without motion. This kind of oiliness is totally foreign to spring water; but the same quality is found in salt—for if the cleanest common salt is liquified in a moist air, it lets fall its earth with a certain oily, acid, and austere liquid.

It is certain that salts contribute greatly to all cures performed by medicinal waters; and all these qualities combined, &c. have afforded, from this part of nature, some valuable additions to the *Materia Medica*.

SEA-BATHING.

Bathing in the sea attenuates the blood, strengthens the solids, and by that means, renders the circulation equal through all parts of the body, which is the chief thing to be attended to for the preservation of health.

Sea-water is not simply a cold bath, but a *cold medicated* bath; and yet whatever virtues this water may have, we cannot so exactly calculate its force as to determine what number of immersions are sufficient for the recovery of any particular patient; yet many are so simple as to expect this, and sometimes physicians are so rash as to comply with their requests.

Much has been written of cold bathing, and accurately, in which the preference, for many and judiciously assigned reasons, has been given to that of the sea, the specific gravity of sea-water being increased by the salt. Besides, the salt, as a *stimulus*, is an efficacious cleanser of the glands of the skin, and those who come out of the bath, if valetudinary, perceiving a kind of firmness, with heat over the whole surface of their bodies, may regard it as the forerunner of re-established health; while the hale may therefrom be convinced, that the practice is congenial and acceptable to their constitutions. If this heat does not come on spontaneously, it may be procured by moderate exercise; but, in the failure of this auxiliary, it may be considered as prudent that the bath should be discontinued.

The efficacy of sea-bathing is not a modern discovery; it was well known to the ancients and the fathers of medicine while it was in its infancy. However it is by no means to be regarded as a panacea to be resorted to unadvisedly in all cases; and those who wish to benefit by its use, will take the surest method of rendering it effectual, by previous medical advice, and of submitting to such preparations to insure its salubrity, as their habits of body may require.

The internal as well as the external applica-

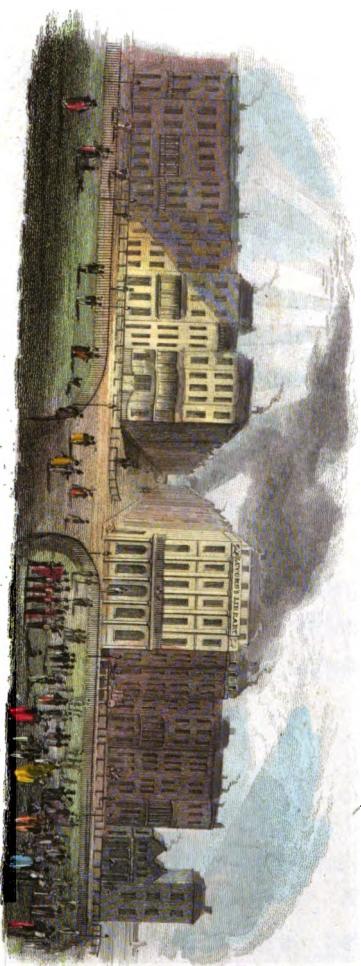
tion of sea-water is, more often than otherwise, necessary, where the latter has been resolved upon ; and the right use of this is best decided by the skilful medical practitioner.

THE TOWN AND ITS PATRONS.

Doctor Russell, whose admirable treatise on sea-water may be considered as having laid the foundation stone of the fashionable prosperity of this town, was, for many years, a resident here ; and the late Duke of Cumberland was of the number of its most valuable patrons.

Not forty years ago, the number of streets throughout the whole place did not exceed eight, which were *North-street*, *West-street*, *Middle-street*, *Ship-street*, *Black-lion-street*, *East-street*, *Market-street*, and *Kent-street* : not a house, but one then used as a Library, was to be seen eastward of the *Steyne*, nor a building of any description connected with the town, to the west of *Kent-street*.

But how different is the scene which the town presents at this period ! Now, the greater part of the principal buildings and streets, are to the east and west of the above places—*St. James's-street* extending eastward from the former, with many streets, &c. branching to the right and left of it, those on the right being open to the sea, and terminated by the



Brighon Stone.

End at Stationer's Hall.



Marine-parade, and those on the left, running into *Edward-street*, which is parallel with it; and westward of the former boundaries, *Russel-street*, *Artillery-place*, *Cannon-place*, *Regency-square*, *Bedford-square*, *Brunswick-terrace*, *Brunswick-square*, and various other well-constructed buildings, fashionable streets, and places, present a striking and gratifying contrast to the humble and limited confines of the town in earlier days.

Nor has the northern site of the town been neglected—a few houses called the *North-row*, not many years ago, constituted the whole of its wealth in brick and mortar—but now, it displays a great variety of the handsomest edifices in the place—as those in *Marlborough-place*, *Pavilion-parade*, *Grand-parade*, *Richmond-place*, *Gloucester-place*, *St. George's-place*, *York-place*, *Prospect-place*, *Waterloo-place*, *Hanover-crescent*, &c. afford ample and agreeable testimony.

THE STEYNE.

The *Steyne*, perhaps, derived its name from the Roman way, called *Steyne-street*, *Stane-street*, or *Stone-street*, and which, passing through Steyning, is also supposed to have given the name to that town. By casual digging, this way has been frequently discovered :

in some places it has been found to be about four feet and a half deep, its breadth varying from twenty to thirty feet, and formed of stones of various dimensions, but of which, at this time, few traces are anywhere left.

This beautiful lawn, which was once the eastern boundary of the town, and which is now surrounded by buildings of no ordinary magnitude and splendour, was, likewise, during a considerable part of the last century, used in common by the inhabitants, in boat building, and as a convenient place for the stowage of timber and coals—the latter being retailed thereon by the local merchants in possession. Carriages, such as timber vehicles, waggons, and carts (for scarcely any of a different species were to be found about the neighbourhood at that time), had also indiscriminate admission, it being but slightly and very partially enclosed. As fashion, however, began to mark the town for more distinguished purposes, these crudities gradually disappeared, the surface of the ground was made level, and verdure encouraged to ornament it: and here the late Duke of Cumberland (the place being entirely open to the full extent of the Downs) delighted to turn out the stag, and hunt the bounding deer, the population of the town being gratified with repeated spectacles of this kind, as often sometimes as twice or thrice in a season.

HIS MAJESTY'S FIRST VISIT TO BRIGHTON.

To the Duke of Cumberland, perhaps, this town is indebted for its present beloved and invaluable Benefactor, the King. The first visit his Majesty, then Prince of Wales, paid to this place, was in the summer of 1782, his illustrious and justly esteemed uncle, at that time, occupying a house belonging to Mr. Wyndham, which stood on the north site of the present palace, and to whom and his royal Duchess, that visit was specifically paid.

The first house, therefore, the Prince Regent entered in Brighton, was that which was afterwards designated *Grove-house* (from the shady plantation in front of it), by the Duke of Marlborough, at the door of which he alighted from his carriage, and where his gratified and expecting relative gave him the most welcome and affectionate reception.

The town, at this time, exhibited no ordinary picture of joyous commotion: on the *Level* were assembled, to witness the approach of the heir apparent, nearly the whole of the population, whose exulting acclamations were spontaneous and universal as his carriage passed them, and were answered by a merry peal from the church bells, and a royal salute from the battery.

In addition to the general illumination which the town displayed in the evening, some brilliant fire-works were let off to the east of the royal Duke's house, and upon that spot where now stand the *Blue and Buff Houses, Prince's-street, Pavilion-parade, &c.* which was then an open space, and of which, from the eastern window of their dining-room, their royal Highnesses had a distinct and pleasing view.

The welcome visit of the heir apparent to the town, happily for its population, turned out as satisfactory to his royal Highness, as it was promising of benefits to them, for the salubrity of the air was admitted by him, and the situation of the town and neighbourhood approved.

This visit, therefore, was but the precursor of numerous others; and his royal Highness, for some time occupied, during a certain proportion of the summer and autumn, a house which belonged to the Lord of the Manor, where the royal Palace now stands.

SINGULAR ACCIDENTS.

This happy era, which was destined to raise the consequence of Brighton, and furnish incalculable advantages to its inhabitants, was attended, however, by one disastrous circumstance, inasmuch as the resident gunner, in discharging the royal salute from the battery,

then at the bottom of East-street, had the deplorable misfortune to lose both his arms.

This melancholy and regretted event, was occasioned by one of the guns (twenty-four pounders) missing fire, and the insufficient manner in which the vent or touch-hole of the cannon was stopped or served, in the attempt that was afterwards made to draw the charge ; for the current of air not being effectually prevented by the pressure which was applied for that purpose, a spark or sparks that, unfortunately, remained in the gun, from preceding use, exploded the cartridge while the man was in the act of extracting it, and produced the calamity mentioned.

It is somewhat remarkable, that when the Princess Amelia, his late Majesty's sister, paid her only visit to Brighton, a few years previous to the above accident, that a similar event should have taken place at the same battery ; with this difference, however, that the man then, whose name was Kidd, lost his life ; whereas, the other, whose name was Tooson, survived the accident, and was subsequently a resident of this town and neighbourhood, enjoying a good state of health for many years.

These melancholy occurrences, are supposed to be the reason why salutes from the fort have since been dispensed with, when any member of the royal family enters the town.

THE PAVILION.

His royal Highness's increasing attachment to the town, at length, caused the *Pavilion* to be erected for his more suitable and convenient accommodation ; and, from that period, the ascendancy of this place over every other marine resort in the kingdom, may be regarded as having been established.

The erection of this regal edifice was commenced in 1794, by erecting to the north of the house first hired, and afterwards purchased, of Mr. Kemp, a circular building, with a lofty dome raised on pillars, together with another building, precisely corresponding with the former, the dome thus forming the centre. This remained until 1812, when additional wings to the north and south were added ; and, in 1814, *Grove-house* became the property, by purchase, of the Prince Regent, and was incorporated with the Palace.

The grand entrance to this magnificent seat of royalty, as it now appears, is westward, where, passing through the vestibule and hall, you enter one of the most superb apartments that art and fancy can produce, and which, for richness in effect, and dazzling brilliance of decoration and design, is not to be equalled in Europe. It is called the *Chinese Gallery*, and



its dimensions are one hundred and sixty-two feet in length, by seventeen feet in breadth. This gallery is divided into five compartments, the centre of which is illumined by a sky-light of stained glass, twenty-two feet by eleven, representing the God of Thunder flying, (as taken from the mythology of the Chinese) and surrounded by his drums. From one hand a chain and Chinese lanthorn depend, while the other appears armed for a more awful purpose, with an instrument for sound. At each extremity of this light are the imperial royal five-clawed dragons, with decorations to correspond. The depending lanthorn has devices on its connected surfaces from the Chinese mythology, in the most brilliant hues of stained glass, and other effective ornaments. The ceiling or cove of this compartment, is colored peach-blossom, and enriched with various ornamental devices; and as it is several feet higher than that of the compartments to the right and left, in the rising space are introduced two transparencies in stained glass, with bamboo borders. There is also a superb Chinese canopy fixed round, which is level with the lower ceiling, tastefully ornamented with tassels, bells, &c. Beneath this canopy are two niches, containing cabinets, with Chinese figures in erect positions in them, supporting corresponding embellishments. Opposite the door from

the grand entrance hall, an elegant bamboo chimney-piece presents itself, with a glass of superior magnitude, reflecting the multiplied beauties in that direction. The walls of this gallery are colored peach-blossom throughout, with niches, figures, &c. and light blue em-blazonments in the Chinese fancy, such as pagodas, trees, rocks, &c. At each angle of this superb place is affixed a Chinese standard with trophies and banners; round which are twisted dragons as issuing from the tops, &c. and exhibiting lanterns with mythological devices, birds, flowers, insects, &c. in the most effective and striking way. Between each standard and the walls, there is a space of about twelve inches, in which is introduced a trellis work of bamboo that crosses the lower ceiling, diversified with bells. The niches containing the cabinets and Chinese figures, are of yellow marble; and the ceiling of these compartments are light yellow, involving numerous devices skilfully designed and executed, and delightfully harmonizing with the whole. The extreme compartments to the north and south, are occupied by two perforated iron and brass staircases, the steps of which are of ground iron, inlaid with carpet, with fronts of open brass. The lateral ornaments of the steps are brass serpents; and the balusters are an imitation of bamboo, in ironwork, painted.

These staircases are illumined by horizontal skylights of stained glass, similar to that of the centre compartment, and of the same height, and which, from the ceilings, exhibit, the one at the south end, the imperial five-clawed dragon, surrounded by four bats, and that to the north, the *Fum*,* or Chinese bird of royalty, with corresponding additions.

This gallery, the furniture of which includes bamboo couches, a rich collection of oriental china, Chinese figures, &c. opens, at the northern extremity, into the *Music Room*.

It is scarcely in the power of words to convey an accurate idea of its rich and glowing magnificence; the ærial imagery of fancy, and the embellishments of fertile invention, profusely described in the "*Thousand and One Nights*," and the popular tales of magic, involving the enchanted palaces of the Genii,

* The *Fum* is a bird said to be found in no part of the world but China. It is described as of most admirable beauty, and if at any time absent, or long unseen, it is regarded as an omen of some misfortune to the royal family. The male is called *Fum*, the female *Hoam*; they have their nests in the mountains near Pekin; their heads are like the peacocks': the Chinese emblem—their shoulders to the virtues; their wings signifying justice; their sides obedience; and the nest fidelity. The Emperor, Calaos, and Mandarins, have the sem blance of these birds embroidered on their vests and other habits.

fall short, in splendour of detail, to the scene of imposing grandeur, and the beautiful combination and effect of the myriads of glittering objects, which, in the plentitude of art and refinement of taste, this superb apartment alone displays. It is forty-two feet in the square, with two recesses of ten feet each, making the extreme length sixty-two feet. In height it rises forty-one feet, to a dome thirty feet in diameter. This dome is gilt with green gold, and ornamented with sparkling scales and fossils, which diminish in size to the centre, and add much to the apparent elevation. In the centre part of this dome is an ornament, representing, in all its vivid tints, the sun-flower, with others on a minor scale, blended with it, in all the luxuriance of seeming cultivation; and from which ornament or flower, depends a glittering pagoda of cut glass, connecting itself with an immense lamp, in the shape of an open lotus, or water lily, surrounded by gold dragons, and enriched by various transparent devices, emanating from the heathen mythology of the Chinese. The dome itself, which appears to have been excavated from a rock of solid gold, is supported by a convex cove, intersecting itself with an octagonal base. It is ornamented with Chinese devices, in green gold, upon a light blue and red ground. It also displays eight windows of stained glass,

rich in devices of the Chinese fancy, the effect of which is indescribably imposing and brilliant, and which are contrived to admit of being suitably illuminated exteriorly. Descending from the cove's base, a splendid canopy is seen, with carved scrolls, bells, &c. At each of the angles of this costly room, a pagoda tower meets the view, formed of sparkling glass and china, with lamps suspended from its projecting angles, displaying the open lotus, &c. to correspond with the former, and give uniformity to the general effect. The canopy before mentioned is supported by columns of crimson and gold; their height from the floor measures twenty-three feet, and round them enormous serpents are twisted, in all their diversity of colours and terrific expression of animal capability. The walls are covered with twelve paintings, highly finished, imitative of the crimson japan; the subjects introduced are views in China, principally in the neighbourhood of Pekin; they are of a bright yellow, heightened in gold. They are equal in execution and niceties of finish, to the best miniature painting, and exhibit a beautiful specimen of British art. The panels containing these paintings have frames of gold, with a bordering of blue and yellow fret, heightened in gold. The recesses are thirty-three feet by ten, and sixteen feet high; they terminate in the square of the room by a convex

cove, representing rows of bamboo, confined by ribbons. The north recess contains a magnificent organ, by Lincoln—it is the largest instrument in the kingdom ; its compass is from C C C, with a double diapason throughout ; it is as much distinguished for its peculiar delicacy of tone, as for its prodigious powers. The space which this stupendous instrument occupies, at the back of the recess, is twenty feet in length, with a height and width of similar dimensions. There are two entrances to this room, one from the Chinese Gallery, and the other from the Yellow Drawing-room, each under a splendid canopy, supported by gold columns. Uniformity is tastefully preserved, by apparent entrance-doors to correspond, on the sides opposite. On the west side of the room is a chimney-piece of white statuary marble, of exquisite workmanship, by Westmacot, ornamented with *or-molu* columns, &c. above which is an effulgent mirror, one hundred and forty-one inches in length, by ninety-two in width, encompassed by a rich and glittering canopy, supported by four columns of radiant gold. In front of this mirror a time-piece is placed, exquisitely superb and beautiful, and producing an effect not easily to be described. The stove, fender, fire irons, &c. are of polished steel and *or-molu* ; they were furnished by Cutler, and excite the strongest feelings of admiration. To the right of the

chimney is another couch, corresponding in magnificence with the one before noticed. On the east side of the room, light is admitted by five windows, the draperies of which, composed of blue, red and yellow silks, with rich fringes, are supported by dragons. The carpet, which entirely covers the floor, was manufactured at Axminster, and is one of the most spacious in the kingdom. It is of a light blue ground, with Chinese subjects, in gold colour. This dazzling apartment also contains many of the most rare and valuable specimens of oriental china, particularly those of the four pagodas, which are fifteen feet high, resting on bases of shining blue, and which were manufacturd by Spode. Magnificent china jars, on supporters of extraordinary brilliance, also contibute to interest and astonish all beholders. The embellishments of this apartment may truly be said to impart the highest degree of credit to the professional talents of Frederick Crace, Esq. and his qualified assistants. In the scene of radiant and imposing splendour here displayed, it has been his Majesty's wish to give encouragement to every branch of the arts, and especially to British manufactures ; and most faithfully do the commands of the Sovereign appear to have been obeyed. Every thing here and throughout the Palace is almost entirely the work of British materials and British hands ; it combines

a whole, in which the high and cultivated taste of a patriot monarch forms a strong feature, as diffusing its rays and illuminating national worth and industry, that merits, and must obtain, the admiration of the world.

Returning to the Chinese Gallery, and passing down its whole length, the opposite and southern extremity communicates with the *Banqueting Room*.

The introductory remarks to the Music Room, previously made, will equally apply to this most splendid and beautiful apartment;—it presents a design the most striking, involving the intricacies of invention, not confusedly, but distinctly to be traced, from the minutest objects to the harmonized combination of the whole; it exhibits grandeur without tawdriness; good taste, as emanating from intellectual cultivation; and, generally, a resistless fascination of effect, impossible accurately to be described. Its situation is nearly at the southern extremity of the Palace, and its dimensions are sixty feet in length, by forty-two in width. The walls are bounded at the height of twenty-three feet, by a cornice of the most elegant form, apparently inlaid with pearls and gold. On this cornice rest four ecliptic arches, which, with their spandrils, are supported in the angles by four golden columns, connecting themselves with a unique cove, surmounted by

a dome, rising to the height of forty-five feet. This dome is constructed to represent an eastern sky, partially obscured by the broad and branching foliage of a luxuriant plaitain tree. This bold feature is expressed as bearing its fruit in all the progressive stages to maturity, from the tender shootings of early blossom, to the rich and glowing mellowness of its most ripe and perfect state. From its truncated centre, Chinese symbols depend, and characterize its apparent use, that of connecting it with the grand lustre, rising thirty feet, and assuming the shape of lotus flowers, the expressive eastern emblems of perfection and brightness. The lilies, when illuminated, dart their copious and vivid rays through the multiplied and sparkling tints, and influence connected objects to the semblance of rubies, pearls, glittering brilliants, and shining gold---creating, if the figure may be allowed, in mid air, a diamond blaze. Its effect is magical: it enchants the senses, and excites, as it were, a feeling of spell-bound admiration in all within its radiance and circle. Other lustres, in the several angles, of minor magnitudes, but similarly unique and beautiful, contribute to an effulgence both mild and bright; and which, with four horizontal windows of stained glass, illuminated from without, above the cornice, perfect an appearance of artificial day. The

walls of this room are divided into compartments, containing illustrations, by domestic groupes of figures, nearly as large as life, of the manners and elegant costumes of the higher order of the Chinese people. These pictures possess great variety, and teem with domestic episodes, which are familiar to us ; they attach us to them by an appeal to our feelings, for they seem like the reflected imagery of our own minds. The ground of these masterly paintings is an imitation of inlaid pearl, richly wrought in all the varied forms of Chinese mythology. The tranquil and silvery hue of this imitation, from its general introduction, gives, at once, the complexion of the room ; and, it may be said, affords a charming repose and contrast to the splendid furniture, and brilliant colors of the paintings which it surrounds. The furniture here is chiefly fixed ; as a banqueting room, it consists of sideboards and their candelabra, which are continued on each side. The former are of the finest rose-wood, tastefully carved and inlaid with gold. In suitable spaces between these, are Chinese cisterns, mounted in *or-molu*, of the most superior workmanship. These, together with the chimney-pieces, and their exquisite ornaments, in *or-molu*, complete the elevation, by giving to the superstructure an efficient and appropriate base. The chimney-pieces, north

and south, face each other and are of the finest statuary marble, with golden canopied figures as embellishments, and other ornaments in *or-molu*. On the centre of that to the north is a time-piece of excellent fancy and workmanship: it is presented through the medium of an opening sun-flower, on each side of which are figures in brilliant colors of beautiful enamel work, which appear as repōsing in the shade of its exuberant and varied foliage, chased in gold. The playfulness of imagination has given singular interest to this useful ornament—its character is perfect; but it farther delights, on a close inspection, by disclosing, in the combination of the leaves, a chimera of forms exquisitely contrived and expressed. This unique specimen of design, and perfect execution, is repeated on the chimney-piece opposite as a thermometer. At the backs of these superb and dazzling objects, rising from the chimney-pieces to the lower cornice, are mirrors of extraordinary dimensions; these facing each other, though at a distance of sixty feet, reflect all within the sparkling space, producing an effect almost celestial, and giving the semblance of a centre point to the beholder, when situated at either extremity. On either side are folding doors, presenting an elegant imitation of japan, framed with golden architraves, and surmounted with exquisite

specimens of wood carvings, in *alto-relievo*, exhibiting subjects of chimera from the oriental mythology; the peculiar animation and character of which, induce an idea that they are actually existing in an atmosphere of burning gold. Splendour of light and colour, with a natural and effective disposition of shade, appear to have been a grand and successful aim in this room; and art, guided by sound judgment, as well as by lively and polished taste, has availed itself of all sorts of materials to attain the end proposed. The splendid number of glossy jars of blue porcelain, well appropriated and judiciously placed, contribute magnificently to this effect; they excel, in richness and brilliancy, whatever of the kind we have before seen, foreign or native; they are of Staffordshire manufacture, and were furnished by Spode and Copland. Like the Music Room, this apartment is carpeted throughout, and displays another specimen of talent in that line, from Axminster, and, like that room, this is also lighted by five spacious windows, which open in the east, the draperies of which, composed of the richest crimson silks, adorned with gold, delightfully harmonize with silks of celestial blue, which clothe the dividing piers, and complete a *tout ensemble* of such matchless beauty, as renders words inadequate to do it justice. The painted decorations, and the general designs, under the

classic suggestions of their illustrious possessor, have been the work of Robert Jones, Esq. and have deservedly raised his reputation to the highest pinnacle of professional fame ; the time-piece, &c. are by Perry ; the furniture and draperies are by Bailey and Saunders ; and the stoves, &c. throughout, are Cutler's. To speak of this room as a whole, it involves the perfection of British art, and stamps on it a character of excellence.*

Centrally, between the two magnificent apartments described, rises the *Rotunda* or *Saloon*, the interior of which forms an oblong of fifty-five feet, with a cornice supported by columns and pilasters. The ornamental embellishments here have been much changed since 1820 ; the diversity of decoration having given way to a dead white, with gold edgings, &c. which unite apparent coolness and simplicity, with richness and elegance of effect. To the north, occupying the space between the *Rotunda* and *Music Room*, is, what is now termed, the *Yellow Room*, from the prevalent colour there, formerly called the

* The descriptive accounts of the royal Music and Banqueting rooms, have previously appeared in the public prints but as they were written, after a minute survey, by the author of these pages, he here claims and makes use of them as his own.

Breakfast Room ; it is fifty-six feet in length by twenty in breadth. An apartment of about the same dimensions, connects the Rotunda to the Banqueting Room, southward ; and there are various anti-rooms, drawing rooms, including a new breakfast room, &c. to the west of the Chinese Gallery, in all of which the embellishments have been studiously regulated to produce an effect in close alliance, if we may so express ourselves, with the science of taste, that the several links of the radiant chain may improve the beauty of each, and resolve themselves into a species of glowing perfection as a whole.

The splendid decorations of the palace, in the aggregate considered, afford the most pleasing testimony, that John Bull, with suitable encouragement, has it within the scope of his own powers, to excel all the boasted frippery ornaments of the continent.

The east and north fronts of the Palace open upon an enclosed lawn and shrubbery ; which in extent, is upwards of three hundred feet ; and the west front leads into extensive pleasure grounds and a grove of elms, connected therewith by taking in the road which originally led into the town from the north, and which was a willing grant to his Majesty by the inhabitants.

The *Elm-Grove* formerly belonged to the noble family of Leslie ; on being sold by them,



Brighton Royal Stables

it was, for a succession of years, used as a public promenade and tea resort ; and was, at last, purchased by the Prince of Wales.

ROYAL STABLES.

To the north of the Elm-Grove, is situated the royal stabling, decidedly the most magnificent ever erected for such a purpose in Europe. The structure, in the Moorish style of architecture, is octagonal without, circular within, and topped with a spacious dome, in diameter, within twenty feet of the dome of St. Paul's, and crowned with a cupola.

Into the circular area, which receives light from the glazed dome, the doors of the various stables open, and which contain stalls for about sixty horses ; above these are numerous apartments for grooms, &c. the way to the latter is from a light gallery, by which the area, two hundred and fifty feet in circumference, or thereabout, is surrounded. The entrance to these stables is from Church-street, through a wide lofty arch, into a spacious square court, containing the coach-houses, coach-horse stables, servants' offices, &c. From this, through a similar arch, you reach the circular area, opposite to which is a corresponding arch that opens into the Pavilion grounds. On the east and west side of the circle there are arches of

the same kind also, the one leading to what is intended to be, when finished, a *Tennis Court*, &c. and the other to a *Riding-House*, two hundred feet long and fifty broad. These spacious arches, at the cardinal points of the compass, are so judiciously contrived for ventilation, that the area and stables are kept cool even during the warmest days, a circumstance which the lead and glass of the towering doom do not appear, upon external examination, to promise.

ROYAL DOMAIN.

To increase the extent and rural beauties of the royal domain here, a new grant was made in 1815, to his Majesty, of ground northward from the Palace to the southern angle of Church-street; and the whole of the shops and houses on the north side of Castle-square, together with the Castle Tavern, soon after became royal property also, by purchase. What was formerly the ball-room of the latter, forming a rectangle of eighty feet by forty, with recesses, has been converted into a chapel, as an appendage to the Palace with which it communicates.

It was consecrated and devoted to sacred purposes on the 1st of January, 1822, by the Right Rev. the Bishop of Chichester, and which ceremony excited considerable interest. The congregation, composed of all the leading per-

sonages and nobility in the town, began to assemble before eleven o'clock, and in less than an hour the chapel was completely crowded. The King's pew is in the centre of the gallery, immediately facing the pulpit, with a deep curtain in the front of it. At twelve o'clock precisely, this curtain was drawn back by the Grand Chamberlain of England, and his Majesty entered the pew, attended by the Lord Steward of the Household, the Master of the Horse, and the Clerk of the Closet. To the right and left of his Majesty's pew, were the royal suite and officers of state, including Sir. B. Bloomfield, Sir. W. Keppel, Sir. E. Nagle, Sir. A. Barnard, Col. Thornton, &c. A burst of harmony from the band and choristers, announced the presence of his Majesty, after which the service commenced by the Bishop, his Chaplains, &c. passing through the middle aisle to the Communion table, repeating, alternately, the first six verses of the 24th Psalm.—Handel's sublime Anthem, "Lift up your heads," &c. was then sung by the choir. At the close of the Anthem, the Bishop and his Chaplains, within the rails of the communion table, the former sitting in his chair, received the King's mandate for the consecration of the chapel, which he placed on the Communion table, and then, standing up, addressed a prayer to the congregation.—The Bishop, kneeling, afterwards repeated a prayer

for the Divine presence on the solemn occasion : after which, the Act of Consecration was read by Dr. Holland, signed by the Bishop, and ordered to be registered ; which was done by the Registrar, Thomas Attree, Esq. and then deposited on the communion table. The Morning Service of the Church followed. After the General Thanksgiving, the Bishop, in a devout and impressive style, uttered the following prayer for the King :—

“ Blessed be thy name, O God, that it hath pleased thee by thy Holy Spirit, to dispose the heart of thy servant, our Sovereign Lord. George the Fourth, to give and dedicate this buiding to thy honour and worship. Bless his services and accept the work of his hand. Remember him concerning this act of piety—forget not the kindness that he hath here shewed for the house of his God, and the religious instruction of his people ; and grant, that all who shall enjoy the benefit of this pious work, may shew forth their thankfulness, by making a right use of it, to the glory of thy blessed name, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.”

This prayer for the King, as the founder, being ended, the officiating Minister repeated the prayer of St. Chrysostom, and the Blessing.

The Sanctus having been sung, the Bishop read the Communion Service, the Collect for the King, and other prayers.

The Sermon, which was preached by Doctor Hugh Pearson, (now the Rev. Dean of Salisbury) from the 8th Chapter of the First Book of Kings, was preceded by the Nicene Creed, fol-

lowed by the Hallelujah Chorus, &c. and, by the Bishop, the final blessing, "The peace of God," &c.

During the service the following Anthems, &c. were performed, the heavenly effect of which may be better imagined than expressed:—

Anthem, Psalm 24th, "Lift up your heads," &c.---Proper Psalms, 84th, 122d and 123d,---Grand Chant.---Te Deum and Jubilate.---After the Third Collect the Anthem "Blessed be thou, Lord God," &c.---Before the Communion Service, the Sanctus, "Holy, holy, holy, Lord God," &c.---The Responses were sung.---Before the Sermon, "For unto us a child is born," &c.---After the Sermon, "Hallelujah, for the Lord God omnipotent reigneth," &c.

The Choristers were from his Majesty's Chapel Royal, St. James's, London. The instrumental performers embraced the whole of the royal band. The scene subdued and delighted---it assumed a character impressively celestial. The King was profoundly attentive to the whole. His Majesty was attired in a blue military pelisse, with gold braids, tassels, and ornaments, wearing a black silk cravat, and the ribbon and star of the Order of the Garter; and looked extremely well in health. At the close of the sacred service, his Majesty retired, as he had entered, by a private door, the congregation standing, and the band playing the National Anthem—"God save the King."

The order of procession on entering the chapel was as follows:---The Bishop; his two

Chaplains, the Rev. Mr. Plimley and the Rev. Mr. Valentine ; his Chancellor for the occasion, the Rev. Dr. Holland ; the Preacher, the Rev. Dr. Pearson ; the Reader, the Rev. Mr. Holmes, Subdean of the Chapel Royal, St. James's ; the Registrar for the occasion, Thomas Attree, Esq. and a retinue of clergymen, all in their canonical dresses, viz. Rev. Messrs. Lovell, Everard, Tayler, Baker, Townshend, Wood, Davison, Robinson, Dr. Hooker, &c. &c.

ROYAL BENEFACCTIONS.

Among the numerous instances of genuine benevolence, which have distinguished the residence of his Majesty here, the following are selected because they are annual, though they make but a moderate part of his royal benefactions :—

To the poor, in beef and bread	£100
To the Sussex Infirmary	15
To the Brighton Dispensary.....	10
To the Society of United Fishermen ..	10
To the School of Industry for Female Children	10
To the Union Charity School	10
To the Society for the Relief of poor Lying-in Married Women	5

The distribution of his Majesty's bounty to the indigent, is carefully attended to by the local officers of the parish.

**FIRST VISIT OF HER LATE MAJESTY, QUEEN CHAR-
LOTTE, TO BRIGHTON.**

Her Majesty, for the first time, paid a visit to the Prince Regent, at the Pavilion, accompanied by the Princesses Elizabeth and Mary, on the twenty-fourth of October, 1814, where they continued until the twenty-ninth of the same month, visiting, during their stay, various parts of the town, and expressing themselves much satisfied with the situation and appearance of the place, and the general respectability and conduct of the inhabitants.

Before her Majesty left the town, she was graciously pleased to direct that fifty pounds should be distributed to the poor of the parish, and condescendingly became the patroness of the *Dollar Society*, for the relief of the indigent; the notification being accompanied by a suitable donation. The amiable Princesses were also contributors to this charity.

HOTELS AND INNS.

The Old Ship with that of the Castle, for a long series of years, constituted the only Inns of any considerable importance in Brighton: the former is situated in Ship-street, and has lost nothing of its original character for excellent management and superior accommodation.

The public assembly rooms were at the Castle and at the Old Ship. The appropriation of the former, however, as before described, has left the latter establishment with the advantage of having the only rooms of that kind within the town. They consist of a ball room, elegantly fitted up, about eighty feet in length by between thirty and forty feet in breadth, a spacious card room, the admiration of architects for its proportions and design, a tea room, and a drawing room.

The town has also to boast of many other Taverns of the first description, viz. The New Steyne Hotel, at the top of St. James's-street; the Albion and York Hotels, at the southern extremity of the Steyne (the former is erected on the site of the building called Russel House); the New Inn, in North-street; the New Ship Hotel, in Ship-street; the Star and Garter Hotel, on the East-cliff; the White Horse Hotel, in Great East-street; the Prince Regent Hotel, in Church-street; the Gloucester Arms Hotel, in Gloucester-place; the Norfolk Arms Inn, on the West Cliff; the Marine Hotel, on the Marine-parade; the Sea House Hotel, and the Gun Inn, on the East-cliff, &c.

THE THEATRE.

In such a place as Brighton, it is essential to

the common interests of the town, that there should be a sufficient number of buildings appropriated for public amusements; to these particulars, therefore, the inhabitants have not been inattentive. Until within these last fifty years, however, there was no other temple dedicated to Thalia and Melpomene, than a barn. The first theatre was built by the late Mr. Samuel Paine, and let in 1774, to Mr. Roger Johnstone, formerly the property-man at Covent Garden Theatre, who, having continued it for three years only, it was then leased to the late Mr. Fox, of Covent Garden Theatre also, in 1777, for the term of fifteen years, at the annual rent of sixty guineas.

It was understood, however, between the lessor and the lessee, that the former, in addition, was to have the *net receipts* of the house on one night, to be called his benefit night, clear of all expenses, in every succeeding year; and that his *family* should be free of the theatre, or possess the right of witnessing the performances there, at all times, without being liable to any charge as the consequence of their visits.

The latter stipulation was correctly introduced into the covenants of the lease, but not so the former, *net profits* being there stipulated instead of *net receipts*; the issue of which was, that Mr. Paine was called on to defray the expenses of his first benefit night, contrary to

what had previously been understood, and orally agreed upon, between him and Mr. Fox.

This circumstance had nearly given rise to an unpleasant litigation between the parties, in which, Mr. Paine, in all probability, would have been the sufferer, for the want of a document to establish his claim ; but from such a mortification and injury he preserved himself, by having recourse to the following expedient :—

The right of gratuitous admissions to the Theatre, to himself and family, as above specified, was undisputed ; and as no place in the house was stipulated as the only part they should be permitted to enter in their visits, he determined to avail himself of his privilege to the full extent of its bearing. He, therefore, collected his family together, and with them entered the Theatre for a succession of nights, resolutely occupying the best seats in the boxes, to the exclusion of other and more profitable applicants.

The manager, thus opposed, (and law and equity pronounced by the public, as both being in favor of Mr. Paine) consented to ratify his first agreement, and the system of warfare, adopted to harass and punish him, ceased.

Before the expiration of the fifteen years' lease, the house was found inadequate to the accommodation of the increased population of

the town, and a new one was erected in Duke-street.

The licence for the Theatre, was then yearly obtained from the Magistrates at the Quarter Sessions at Lewes ; and Mr. Fox, on finishing the house in Duke-street, applied for the removal of the licence to that place, which was granted, no opposition being offered to the measure by Mr. Paine.

The latter, however, discovered the error of his non-resistance before the next application for the licence became requisite, when his opposition was made as a matter of course ; but it proved ineffectual from the delay, and the licence was granted to the same house, on which, in the absence of opposition, it had been bestowed the year before.

The family of Paine were, therefore, pecuniary sufferers of several hundred pounds per annum by this event ; and for which, the only compensation ever received, fell short of one hundred and twenty pounds or guineas.

On the death of Mr. Fox, the Duke-street Theatre was purchased by H. Cobb, Esq. of Clement's Inn, who built the present house in the New-road, in 1807, and removed the licence thereto, having first satisfied the ground landlord in respect to the measure. One moiety of this Theatre has since been sold to Sir Thomas Clarges, Bart.

The audience part of this house is remarkably handsome, and furnished with two tiers of boxes and a gallery. On the exterior of the edifice a well-constructed colonnade is found very serviceable, and runs along the whole front of the structure.

The prices of admission are, boxes five shillings, pit two shillings and sixpence, and gallery one shilling. Second price---boxes three shillings, pit one shilling and sixpence, and gallery sixpence.

THE LIBRARIES.

The first Library here was instituted by Mr. Woodgate, at the southern extremity of the Steyne, in which he was succeeded by a lady of the name of Widget, who resigned it to Mr. Bowen; after whom came Mr. Crawford; and, lastly, Mr. F. G. Fisher, who for a succession of years, was also the master of the principal circulating Library at East Bourne.

The principal Libraries, at this time, are Tuppen's, on the Marine-parade; Lucombe's, and Turner's, on the Steyne; Loder's, and Wright's, in North-street; all of which are well-stocked, well-managed, and owe their chief support to the fashionable visitants of the place.

Steyne Libraries.---Lucombe's, the second

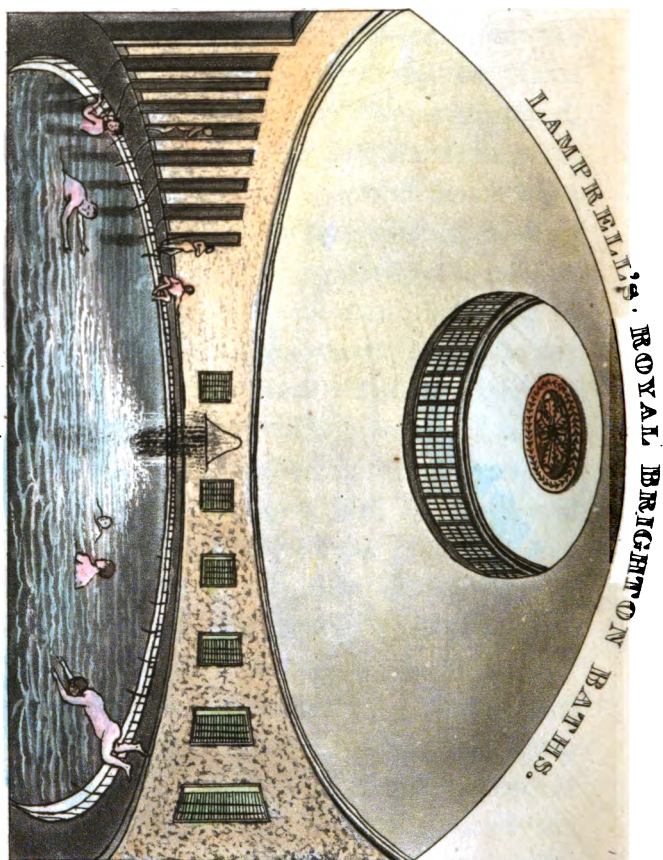
Library that was opened in Brighton, has had several successors, but none more deservedly popular than the present. It retains its original situation, but, certainly, not its original appearance. The former building was of that dwarfish description not to admit of suitable improvements by additions; therefore, the whole of it was cleared away, and the existing edifice erected, the dimensions and beauty of which are an ornament to the Steyne, and not to be surpassed by any structure devoted to a similar purpose, in any watering place in the united kingdom. The Library of Mr. Turner, is divided from the above by St. James's-street; which opens between them, and of which each forms an angle. It is not so large as Lucombe's, but it is fitted up with peculiar elegance and taste.

Marine Library.—Tuppen's, though not immediately situated on the Steyne, is but a very few paces from it; and here such a disadvantage, if such it may be termed, is most amply compensated by its open, salubrious, and agreeably commanding marine views. Lucombe's and Turner's may boast of the splendour of their Steyne situation, and its envied approximation to the Palace and grounds of his Majesty; but the attractive diversities of ocean are Tuppen's, including the whole sweep, from Beachy-head, eastward, to Selsea-

bill westward ; and now and then, at particular tides and seasons, the Isle of Wight is interestingly visible. Not a floating object of any description, within sight of the town, can pass up or down the channel, therefore, but the Marine Library includes it in the extensive beauties of its prospects. As may be imagined, the telescopes, under such inducements to employ them, are seldom out of hand here, and to this requisite and agreeable species of accommodation, particular attention is paid.

Loder's Library, though more confined in site, and deprived of sea views, is admirably situated in one of the most popular streets for business. It is supported by the first families and persons resorting hither, in the same degree of liberality as the former ; but, unlike two of the former, the gravity of its plan is never broken in upon by the lighter amusements of music, song, &c. but news, literature, and politics, are its distinguishing characteristics.

Loo.—When Mr. Vansittart's Little-go Bill was passed some years ago, which did away the *raffing* at the places of public resort, it proved a sad drawback to the profits of the librarians at the watering places generally, and at none more so, perhaps, than this. To remedy this deficiency, *trinket auctions* were had recourse to ; but the novelty of these soon wore off, and another passtime, under the



name of *Loo*, was introduced, which being considered more amusing by the fashionable throng, it has retained its attractive influence ever since, with the lively and enchanting addition of music, vocal and instrumental.

The game at *Loo*, if such it may be termed, is diverting in its progress, and often gives rise to agreeable sallies of wit, according to the talent of the conductor of it, and the disposition to replications of those about him. The *Loo Sweepstakes*, as they are termed, are limited to eight subscribers, and the individual stake is one shilling. The full number being obtained, sixteen cards, among which is the *Knave of Clubs*, or *Pam*, are shuffled, cut, and separately dealt and turned; the numbers are called in rotation during the process, and that against which *Pam* appears, is invariably pronounced the winner.

BATHS.

A short distance westward of the Marine Library, are two buildings, containing hot, cold, and vapour baths; they are doubtless, the completest of the kind in the kingdom; those of Williams, for elegance of construction, and capaciousness of design are scarcely to be equalled in Europe. The latter has a

douche bath upon a principle exactly similar to that of his Majesty at Carlton House.

The original baths are situated in the hollow to the north of the wholesale fish market, and Williams's at the southern extremity of the Steyne; and though the former are not upon that extensive scale of accommodation as the latter, they are equally excellent, and alike supported by the fashionable visitants of the place.

These baths, by means of engines, are supplied with water from the sea. The cold baths at each (particularly when the weather is unfavorable, and exposed bathing thereby rendered unpleasant) are found very convenient; and to the invalid, at all times, who can scarcely bear an exposure to the air, and who is advised to pursue the salutary effects of immersion, they are beneficially acceptable.

There is a suite of complete hot, cold, vapour, &c. public baths, in Artillery Place; and a complete and beautiful suite of baths is attached to the New Steyne Hotel.

Lamprell's Swimming Bath is situated at the bottom of East Street, and stands unrivalled in the united kingdom, for capaciousness and utility. The reservoir is circular, in diameter fifty-three feet, in circumference one hundred and sixty-two feet, and contains one

hundred thousand gallons of water. The bath is supplied by two engines, one by steam, the other by horse, which throw seven thousand gallons an hour. In the centre a fountain is constantly flowing, while its surplus is as constantly carried off by a sluice at the top, and two valves at the bottom; the contents of which are so often renewed that a freshness is imparted to the liquid remaining, precisely equal at all times to that of the ocean itself. There are dressing-rooms opening to the step of the bath, where the water is three feet and six inches deep, and gradually increases to five feet and six inches on the opposite side. There is a plunging bath adjoining, precisely upon the same principle for ladies and children; and a suite of hot baths are fitted up with every attention to convenience and comfort.

On the East Cliff there are steam and vapour sea-water baths, upon the Indian construction, termed, *Shampooing*, a practice found peculiarly useful in the cure of chronic diseases, especially rheumatic and paralytic affections: stiff joints, contractions, sprains, &c. are commonly relieved by it; and in cutaneous eruptions and scurf, it has often been found efficacious. In most cases proceeding from a languid circulation, or where the nervous energies are debilitated, this practice is also resorted to with a pleasing

prospect of success; and its operation is soothing and pleasant.

In examining the descriptions of the *Balnea* both ancient and modern, to which the Romans of wealth and quality had recourse during the greatness of that Empire, for health and pleasure, and comparing them with those of this place, a striking resemblance is to be found; but every literary person, who will duly and impartially consider this matter, must concur in giving the preference to our own *Balnea*, as being more conducive to all the beneficent purposes of health.

WHOLESALE FISH MARKET.

The wholesale fish market is held on the beach, directly to the south of the original baths, and is supplied by about one hundred boats, three men being considered the average number attached to each boat; and these, at times, display an activity and boldness in their employments almost incredible; often venturing out to sea in such weather as the larger ships can scarcely live in, and but rarely encountering accidents.

The national benefits arising from this fishery, appear to be well known to the Lords of the Admiralty, who invariably protect it from the

thinning casualties of war ; and which protection, during the progress of the last two, was scarcely infringed upon in a solitary instance.

By a reference to the state of the fishery in 1759, before mentioned, we shall find that the number of fishermen now employed here, scarcely exceeds those of that period ;* but then it is to be recollected, that at that epoch, the business of fishing was the principal pursuit of the generality of the people of the town, and that fashion has now ordered matters otherwise, giving employment to hundreds, whose attention would otherwise have been directed to the sea and maritime affairs.

* In the early part of the 17th century, Brighthelmstone is described as one of the most flourishing towns in the whole country, containing no less number than six hundred families, who were principally employed in the fisheries ; but owing to the restrictions laid upon the latter, and to severe losses at sea, by the capture of its shipping, the place fell into decay ; and to increase its misfortunes, one hundred and thirty houses are said to have been swept away by an inundation of the sea in 1699. The damage then sustained, it is observed, was computed at forty thousand pounds ; and to prevent the recurrence of such calamities, a fund was established by Act of Parliament, for constructing and keeping in repair the groynes or jetties, which bound the watery element, by staying the gravel which the waves bring hither from the westward—and which every way answer the purpose for which they are designed.

The delicacies of the deep are here brought to shore in tempting variety, including soles, turbot, mullets, brills, whiting, scate, &c. which are common at most parts of the year; but the season for mackerel is from May till the latter end of July, and for herrings, from October till Christmas: these fish, during these particular periods, are caught in immense abundance, the greater part of which are forwarded to the London markets, where they find ready purchasers.

Lobsters, crabs, and oysters, are brought to the town from Bognor, Emsworth, &c. in plenteous supplies; but the finest prawns, shrimps, &c. are taken from the sands hereabout, and which, during the summer and autumn, are in no ordinary degree of request.

There is a delicious shell-fish also caught here called *escalop*, but little known in the London markets, and which, for its nutritive qualities and richness of flavour, has scarcely its equal. The season for this delicacy is early in the spring, when the quantity brought in is considerable; but, during the summer months, very few can be obtained.

GENERAL MARKET.

The general market of the town is centrally situated, between Black Lion Street and East

Street, forming part of the place, called the *Bartholomews*, which took its name from the convent that was erected there in ancient times, and is immediately facing the town-hall.

The market-house was built in the year 1734, since which period it has undergone many improvements, and is, at this time, remarkable for its neatness, and the order in which it is kept. The proceeds of this market, and its management, are vested in the Commissioners. One division is appropriated for the retail of fish ; another for butcher's meat, bacon, pork, butter, &c. ; and the more open space, with covered stalls, for vegetables, fruit, &c.—in every requisite of which, perhaps, there is no market in the kingdom better supplied.

The principal market days are Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays ; though it is open, and well furnished with provisions, every day in the week, Sunday excepted.

TOWN-HALL AND LATE WORKHOUSE.

Immediately facing the market, to the west, is the late parish workhouse, and town-hall. In the latter, the local magistracy hold their sittings daily ; but which, from its confined dimensions, is by no means adequate to the purposes required of it, nor does it exhibit any thing in its constructure worthy of notice---

it is, in fact, nothing more nor less than a small mean-looking room: but, as the Commissioners, by the last act of parliament, possess the power of furnishing the town with a better, it is to be hoped, that the time is not very distant, when such a *desideratum* will be obtained.

The workhouse was erected in 1733, upon the site of a chapel or chantry, attached to the convent of mendicant friars, dedicated to *St. Bartholomew*, and which was built by the Prior of St. Pancras, at Lewes, who obtained a grant of the ground from the Lord of the Manor, subject to a quit-rent of three-pence per annum. The convent, it appears, was occupied by its religious order of mendicants until 1513, when the French are said to have made a descent on this part of the coast, and pillaged and set fire to the town. The chapel, at that period, is understood to have been partially destroyed by the flames, and the northern part of the adjoining pile, to have totally escaped the conflagration; the latter was fitted up as a vicarage, though long after distinguished as the prior's lodge.

VICARAGE HOUSE.

Though the vicarage house still retains its original situation, yet that which was called

the prior's lodge, was pulled down in 1790, and the present building erected: in digging the foundation here, various human skeletons and disjointed bones were discovered; and similar and more plentiful remains were found in laying the foundation of the late workhouse; the latter giving rise to the feasible conjecture, that the principal burial ground of the chantry had formerly been confined to that place; and near which cemetery, in 1771, a small brass figure was found, supposed to be a votive offering of some person who had escaped the horrors of shipwreck.

NEW WORKHOUSE.

The old poorhouse (from the increased population of the place) not being sufficiently large to answer the purposes for which it was intended, a new one was erected in 1821, upon Church Hill, a most healthy situation, commanding a view of the channel, as far as Beachy Head to the east, and the Isle of Wight to the west; together with a delightfully picturesque view of the town. It is situated at the north of the church, is one hundred and ninety-one feet in length, and contains every requisite for such an establishment. It has within it a mill for grinding corn, a manufactory of whiting, workshops for dressing flax,

carding wool, &c. &c. There is a good garden of about nine acres attached to the above house.

OLD CHURCH.

The parish church, which stands on the hill to the north-west of the town, about one hundred and fifty feet above the level of the sea at low water, is dedicated to St. Nicholas. It has a square tower containing a very good ring of ten bells, eight of which were hung in the belfry in 1777, and two, in addition, some few years back. The tenor weighs sixteen hundred weight, and is pitched in the key F. On the summit of the tower is a small spire, ornamented with a gilt vane, in the form of an arrow. Upon this spire the British flag is raised on all rejoicing occasions. From its elevated situation, this building is plainly discernible to a very great distance at sea, and serves as an excellent landmark.

By many, this church is supposed to have been built in the reign of Henry the Seventh, and by others, long before that period, though the interior of the structure contains no positive marks of its existence antecedent to that date, the font excepted, which is regarded as a curious piece of antiquity, and an interesting specimen of ancient sculpture. It is of a



Brighton Church



circular form, and surrounded with basso-relievos, divided by columns into different compartments, and separately containing representations of scriptural or legendary subjects. The largest of these is evidently designed to represent the last supper, but with this singularity, that six of the apostles only, partake of this repast. A tradition has existed, that this curious piece of workmanship was brought to England in the time of William the Conqueror, from Normandy, but no mention appears to have been made, where it was first deposited in this country. Among the various conjectures concerning it, that which supposes it to be of Saxon origin, and fabricated in this country, appears the most feasible; though an ingenious writer, in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1807, declares, "That, after a careful examination, he considers all that has been said of it as a trick upon antiquaries; and from the freshness of the work, and modern initials, with the date 1745, on the plinth, he is led to conclude, that it was executed in that year."—But there are living proofs to establish the contrary of this, and afford sufficient testimony, that long before 1745, it underwent remarks not dissimilar to those of the present day, and with the strongest reasons to infer, that such had been the case even centuries before.

Many alterations have taken place, and

additions made, to render the church more commodious to the congregations of late years, though in its ornamental decorations and monuments, there is but little requiring of mention.

CHURCH YARD.

As you enter the church by the chancel door, near the south-east angle of the edifice, there is a monumental stone of black marble, which often excites interest, and which has the following inscription :—

“P. M. S.

“Captain Nicholas Tettersell, through whose prudence, valour, and loyalty, Charles the II^d. King of England, after he had escaped the swords of his merciless rebels, and his forces received a fatal overthrow at Worcester, September the 3^d, 1651, was faithfully preserved and conveyed to France—departed this life the 26th day of July, 1674.”

And, nearly effaced by time, beneath the above inscription, are the following lines :—

“Within this marble monument doth lie
Approved faith, honour, and loyalty :
In this cold clay he hath now ta'en up his station,
Who once preserved the church, the crowne, and nation :
When Charles the Greate was nothing but a breath,
This valiant hero stept 'tween him and death ;
Usurpers' threats, nor tyrant rebels' frowne,
Could not affright his duty to the crowne ;

Which glorious act of his for church and state,
 Eight Princes, in one day, did gratulate—
 Professing all to him in debt to be,
 As all the world are to his memory.
 Since earth could not reward the worth him given,
 He now receives it from the King of Heaven.
 In the same chest one jewel more you have,
 The partner of his virtues, bed, and grave."

This monument, as strikingly tending to shew the inviolable loyalty of the place, is mentioned and regarded with no trifling degree of pride by the inhabitants of the present day: the brief history of the cause is as follows:—

Charles the Second, in his flight after the disastrous battle of Worcester, attempted his escape by sea; but being not only disappointed but nearly betrayed to his pursuers, in the west of the country, he sought an asylum in this place, and found one; and hence he was safely conducted to France by Nicholas Tetter-sell; to perpetuate whose memory for this patriotic act, the monumental stone in question was erected. At the restoration, the King acknowledged and rewarded the merit of the service he had received, by granting an annuity of one hundred pounds to Tetttersell and his heirs for ever; but this annuity, notwithstanding, has long since been discontinued, though the descendants of the same family are yet numerous in the place. It is probable that

the monarch would have extended his bounty to the town likewise, had he not been a Prince too dissipated and necessitous, for he had often borne testimony to the loyalty of the inhabitants, to many of whom he was personally known, as well as to Tettercell, and not one of these, he was well convinced, could any species of temptation have seduced from his allegiance to his Prince, or for an instant inclined to favor the designs of his enemies.

The King arrived in this town on the 14th of October, 1651, and was secreted in a public house in West Street, then kept by a person of the name of Smith, and which house, since that time to the present day, has borne the sign of the King's Head, in consequence of that event; and hence, soon after, he was landed from Tettercell's bark, on the opposite shore, at Fecamp, which is but a short distance from Havre-de-Grace.

In this church yard there is also a very handsome monument, erected by Mr. Kelly, to the memory of Anna Maria Crouch, of Drury Lane Theatre, who was born on the 20th of April, 1763, and died in this town, on the 2d of October, 1805.

Phœbe Hessel, a singular character, and who lived to a very advanced age, lies buried here, and the following inscription is placed on her tombstone:—

“ In memory of
PHŒBE HESSEL,
 who was born at Stepney, in the year 1713.
 She served, for many years,
 as a private soldier in the 5th regiment of foot,
 in different parts of Europe,
 And in the year 1745, fought under the command
 of the Duke of Cumberland,
 at the Battle of Fontenoy,
 where she received a bayonet wound
 in her arm.
 Her long life, which commenced in the
 reign of Queen Anne, extended to George the 4th,
 by whose munificence she received
 comfort and support in her latter years.
 She died at Brighton, where she had long resided,
 December 12th, 1821,
 aged 108 years—
 And lies buried here.”

The living is a Vicarage, value 20*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.*
 in the gift of the Bishop of Chichester: and the
 parish of Brighthelmstone is in the Hundred
 of Whalesbone and Rape of Lewes.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH.

The new church, called St. Peter's, is erected
 on a plot of freehold ground, containing near-
 ly an acre, the whole of which is fenced in
 with a very handsome appropriate iron railing.
 It is situated between Richmond Place and
 St. George's Place, at the northern part of the

town, the front and principal entrance being towards the south, in a direct line with his Majesty's palace. The church is constructed in the Gothic style; its exterior dimensions are one hundred and fifty feet from south to north, by about seventy from east to west, and the interior is divided into a nave and two aisles. These, with the galleries, will afford accommodation for one thousand and eight hundred persons, of which, one thousand and two hundred are intended as free seats, and the rest will be distributed into pews. Fifty feet is the height from the floor to the top of the nave ceiling, richly wrought in imitation of stone, which resemblance is preserved throughout the interior of the church. The height of the aisles from the floor to the ceiling is thirty feet, finished with pendentive arches. Down the centre of the sacred edifice runs the principal aisle, nine feet in width, at the northern extremity of which, branching off to the east and west, are the pulpit and reading desk; these are constructed in the most sumptuous manner, and are raised about ten feet. The communion table is in recess, between the pulpit and reading desk, and is supported by a richly decorated altar screen, behind which, is the robing room and vestry; to these there is a small and private access from the northern exterior of the edifice. The grand entrance is from the

south, with two auxiliary adjoining entrances from the east and west—these all conduct to a magnificent corridor, with flights of stone stairs leading to the vestibule, thence to the nave of the church and galleries. The vestibule is terminated in a dome ceiling forty feet high, of very imposing effect, over which are the ringing loft, the clock room, and bell chamber. From the corridor, are two stone staircases, leading to the free sittings in the gallery and the organ loft, which latter is erected in a second gallery at the southern end. The effect of the whole of the internal arrangements is grand and imposing. The buttresses in the exterior are surmounted by rich carved pinnacles. There are ten magnificent windows, twenty feet by seven feet, to the east and west, and three at the chancel end of the Church. These windows are all beautifully worked in recesses, and are filled with rich carved tracery. The parapet is superbly carved—the northern central window is surmounted by a large carved cross, and every part is finished in a corresponding style of classic elegance and simplicity. The first stone was laid on the 8th of May, 1824, by the Very Rev. Robert James Carr, D.D. the Vicar of Brighthelmston and Dean of Hereford, now the Lord Bishop of Chichester, on which solemn occasion he was attended by a civic procession. The plans are

by Charles Barry, Esq. of Ely Place, London, an architect of great promise; and the building is erected by Mr. William Ranger, Jun. of Brighton, who has successfully availed himself of this public opportunity of greatly augmenting his previous reputation. The cost of the building is estimated at about twenty-five thousand pounds.

RELIGIOUS EDIFICES. GENERALLY.

The Chapel Royal.—The Chapel Royal, situated in Prince's Place, North Street, was built in 1793, in consequence of the Parish Church, from the increased population, becoming insufficient for the accommodation of the inhabitants. His Majesty laid the first stone of this edifice, which was finished after a plan of Mr. Saunders, of Golden Square, London, and will, conveniently, hold a thousand persons. The east front of the structure displays the arms of the Prince of Wales, neatly carved in stone. His Majesty has a pew here, and where, before the erection of his private chapel, he often attended divine worship. The interior of the building is spacious and lofty, and is more remarkable for its neatness, than any peculiar splendour of decoration.

Besides the above, there are several Chapels of Ease to the Established Church, including

St. Margaret's, Cannon Place ; St. Mary's, St. James's Street ; St. James's, St. James's Street ; St. George's, in the East, near Marine Square ; and Trinity Chapel at the top of Ship Street.

In the true spirit of universal tolerance, no civil nor political interest, ought to be blended with religious dissensions, the great unerring Deity of the universe having the capacity only of deciding who is right, and who is wrong ; we have, therefore, religious edifices of various denominations, to be resorted to, as the dispositions and persuasions of parties may direct, viz. :—the Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion, in North Street ; the Independents, in Union Street ; the Particular Baptists, Salem Chapel, in Bond Street, and Ebenezer Chapel, in Richmond Street ; Hanover Chapel, (congregational) in Church Street ; the Methodists, in Dorset Gardens ; the Quakers, in Ship Street ; the Unitarians, in the New Road ; the Huntingtonians, in Church Street, and Union Street ; a Catholic Chapel, in High Street ; a Synagogue, in Devonshire Place ; and a Chapel belonging to Mr. Faithful, in Church Street.

CHARITY SCHOOLS.

In this town there are several of those great blessings to civilized society, called Free

Schools, two of which, for the education of twenty poor boys each, were founded by private individuals, many years ago; but the most momentous (excepting the National School, in Black Lion Street Lane) was established by public contributions, in 1807, and called the Union Charity School, in Middle Street, where the full complement of pupils, upon the Lancasterian system, extends to the daily education of three hundred poor boys. A girls' school, upon the same plan, in the same street, was also opened in 1809; and besides these, there is a Sunday School and School of Industry for females, in Church Street.

SWAN DOWNER'S CHARITY.

Swan Downer, a native of Brighton, bequeathed the sum of twelve thousand pounds to this place; seven thousand for the endowment of a charity school for girls, and the remaining five thousand pounds for clothing twenty-four men, and an equal number of poor women. Mr. Downer's will contemplated clothing and educating only twenty girls, but the Trustees have been enabled to extend the bounty to fifty, besides erecting a commodious school-room, in Gardener Street.

DISPENSARY AND COUNTY INFIRMARY.

In 1809, a most useful and beneficent institution was founded here by the friends of suffering humanity, under the denomination of the Brighthelmston Dispensary ; and which, to use the language of one of its annual reports, "is a form of charity established on the most unobjectional principles, extending its hand, when most needed, to those who are incapable by sickness or accident, of assisting themselves: and it may safely be asserted, that no mode of alleviating the bodily sufferings of our fellow creatures is more effective nor less ostentatious. In common with all medical establishments, this returns the blessing to society which it has received, affording the most powerful means of checking the progress of infectious diseases, by the prompt assistance of medical advice, and arresting, at the beginning, the sources of misery and death." In 1812, a Sea Bathing Infirmary was added to the Dispensary, and which has been found beneficial in a very eminent degree.

The restorative blessings of this institution having been so widely felt and acknowledged, its liberal supporters came to the resolution of yet farther extending its benefits, by the erection of a County Hospital of suitable di-

mensions, and in aid of which, the Earl of Egremont contributed four thousand pounds, Lord Gage, two hundred pounds, the late Earl of Chichester, one hundred guineas, the Earl of Ashburnham, one hundred guineas, Sir M. J. Tierney, Bart. Physician in Ordinary to his Majesty, one hundred pounds, the Right Hon. John Trevor, one hundred pounds, Walter Burrell, Esq. one hundred pounds, Edward Goff, Esq. one hundred pounds, and ten pounds per annum, in perpetuity; besides many other subscribers in the voluntary contributing sums of from fifty guineas down to five pounds.

The County Hospital is situated at the north of St. George's Chapel, between Kemptown and the Crescent; the first stone of which was laid on the 15th of March, 1826, by the Earl of Egremont.

CHARITABLE SOCIETIES AND ASSOCIATIONS.

Perhaps there is no town of its magnitude in the united kingdom, where charitable societies and generous associations are more numerous than in this; and though some of them appear as too limited in their means, and too confined in their operations, for any very essential advantages to arise from them, yet are they often productive of such benefits to the industrious poor, as could scarcely have

been derived from more apparently comprehensive sources.

Dollar Society.—This society was instituted in November, 1813, and so called, from every annual subscription to that amount, entitling every such subscriber to recommend one person, yearly, to become a partaker of the charitable fund. Before her late Majesty left this town, after her first visit in 1814, she most graciously condescended to become the Patroness of this society, accompanying her protecting regard with a donation of ten pounds; and their Royal Highnesses the Princesses Elizabeth and Mary, at the same time, became the Vice-Patronesses of the institution, with a kind donation of three pounds each. Besides these illustrious personages, there are various and distinguished Vice-Patronesses attached to this society, including the Marchioness of Downshire, Baroness Sandys, the Countess Dowager of Harcourt, the Countess Dowager of Rosse, the Countess Dowager of Ely, the Marchioness Cholmondeley, Lady Sheffield, the Hon. Mrs. Chapman, Mrs. Luther, &c. This society directs its attention to that description of the local poor not deriving assistance from parochial resources; it extends its kindness to the chamber of sickness and the abode of unforeseen calamity; and, particularly to deserving persons bending beneath the pressure

of years, adapting its relief to the complexion of circumstances; and which, by a careful and judicious distribution of its benefits, and the increasing support it so deservingly meets with, is found to answer all the benevolent purposes for which it was most feelingly designed.

Bible Societies.—The British and Foreign Bible Society, was instituted in 1804, for the distinct and exclusive purpose of promoting, to the largest practicable extent, the circulation of the Holy Scripture, *without note or comment*, both at home and abroad. The constitution of the Society admits the co-operation of persons of every religious persuasion, who are disposed to concur in its support. Accordingly, in order to produce the greater combination of zeal, in behalf of the institution, the formation of Auxiliary Societies, in the different counties and populous districts, was agreed upon, to co-operate with the Parent Institution. These Auxiliary establishments, by supplying the demand for Bibles within their sphere of action, it was justly conceived, would leave the society in London more at liberty to attend to the circulation of the Bible in foreign parts. With this object, a Bible Society was established at Lewes, for the county of Sussex; the committee meetings of which are held every two months, alternately,

at Lewes and Brighthelmston. Experience, however, having proved, that Auxiliary Societies so formed, were yet unable to ascertain the local wants of particular parts of each county, other associations, to the same effect, were recommended, not only that the poor might the more sufficiently be brought under the more immediate notice of their wealthier neighbours, and their wants, with the greater facility, be discovered, but that they themselves might also be induced to take an extra interest in the circulation of the volume of sacred truths, and become either the purchasers of Bibles at reduced prices, or aid the funds by moderate weekly contributions of their own. The great object of this association, therefore, was to call forth the exertions of the poor themselves, in promoting the great cause of circulating the scriptures; and in which, it is gratifying to add, that the just and pious intentions of its institutors, have been most encouragingly successful. One regulation of this society convenes a general meeting of the subscribers at the Old Ship Tavern, every year, for the purpose of auditing the accounts, reporting proceedings, choosing managers, &c.

Society of United Fishermen.—This society has his Majesty for its Patron, was instituted in November, 1813, its peculiar objects being to administer required relief to its members,

fishermen only, and their families, in cases of sickness; to widows and children; to the superannuated of the fraternity; and to furnish a compensation for losses by casualties, to which, from the nature of their employment, they are often liable. To entitle themselves to the full benefits of this institution, the subscribers, during nine months of the year, pay one shilling per week, individually, in support of the fund, and one pound annually for every boat. The donations in support of this society have been considerable.

Maternal Society.—A society, denominated the Maternal Society, was formed here in July, 1813, and which, from the most trifling means, has diffused benefits that cannot be too warmly eulogized, as they have been directed to those points where poverty doubles its afflictions when unfortunately felt, and where the victims of its influence are deserving of every supporting regard. The object of this most excellent charity is, to provide childbed linen, and other suitable articles of clothing, with nourishment, for poor lying-in married women, and such attentions and comforts as their conditions may require. The first annual report of this society was (the principal concerns being managed by a female committee of twelve) that the receipts had amounted to 64*l.* 5*s.* and with which, sixty women had been

relieved with child-bed linen ; several infants had been entirely supplied with raiment ; and that a considerable part of the expenditure had taken place in purchasing the articles of nourishment, coals, &c. the whole, in the end, leaving the treasurer minus only in the insignificant amount of 2*l.* 14*s.* 7½*d.* It does not appear that the highest donation or subscription to this charity, hitherto, has exceeded one guinea ; its fund, notwithstanding, is considered as in a thriving state ; and much, indeed, is it to be deprecated, that it should ever be the reverse. It is grateful to reflection to know, that many and essential are the advantages which trifling sums may produce to the necessitous, if such trifles are but timely bestowed, and properly applied.

Infant School.—An infant school was established in January, 1824. Its object is to carry the moral principles of education still farther than is done in the national schools, by taking charge of the children of the poor, from the age of two years till they are six or seven. During that period many evil habits are contracted, which it is impossible afterwards to get rid of. By being placed under proper superintendence during that time, the children are kept out of harm's way, and out of bad company. The system of management is also totally different from that pursued in other

schools. A more marked attention is paid to the forming of their little dispositions, and the right culture of the heart is the great aim of the instructors. As the children are taken so very young, the place answers all the purposes of a nursery for the children of the poor, while the mother goes out to daily work. The benefit to the poor has been acknowledged to be very great. In November, 1825, a convenient school-room and dwelling-house for the master was erected upon a piece of ground in North Lane, given by T. R. Kemp, Esq.

Provident and District Society.—This was established in September, 1824. It is an improvement upon all charitable societies previously formed, and comprehends all their merits, with some peculiar ones of its own. The objects of the society are three :

- 1.—**CHARITABLE**, in relieving the sick and distressed when their sufferings are not brought on by themselves.
- 2.—**PROVIDENT**, by encouraging the poor to make small weekly deposits, to be returned in coals, blankets, &c. with a small premium.
- 3.—**PREVENTIVE**, in having a mendicity office, where beggars may be referred and have their case inquired into, and relieved according to their wants, or if imposters, be punished.

These purposes are carried on by the co-operation of about a hundred individuals. They divide the town into six districts ; each district

has a secretary and committee, who meet monthly. The committee subdivide the district, and each visits a certain number of houses weekly, to collect deposits and relieve distress. The success of this society has been very great: about eight hundred of the poor were depositors during the first year, who deposited about six hundred pounds; all which may be considered as so much clear gain, as it would have been spent in the weekly outgoings, without visible benefit. By the activity of the mendicity department, the streets were soon cleared of beggars, many impostors were detected and punished, and some notorious and dangerous characters were apprehended and brought to justice. The society also brought to light the oppressive and iniquitous practices of some of the under officers of the County Court for the recovery of small debts. For a debt of a few shillings, they would take away goods to the amount of several pounds. This custom had been going on for years; but by the society's exertions, one of these officers was turned out of his situation, and a stricter eye kept over the rest.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTION.

This was established in the summer of 1825. The objects of such institutions are well-known.

Such a one was much wanted in so large a town as Brighton; and many mechanics and young men, have taken advantage of it, and are regularly instructing their minds in sound and useful knowledge.

ATHENÆUM AND ORIENTAL GARDEN.

About the same time that the Mechanics' Institution was established, this noble and splendid idea was brought forward by a few very intelligent and public spirited individuals. The intention was to form a school of science and learning for the higher classes, including a library, museum, and regular courses of annual lectures, with a reading-room for daily and periodical publications. Connected with it, is to be a large magnificent garden under glass, covering an acre of ground: one part of this is to be separated from the rest by a glass partition; within this, the choicest tropical plants are to be grown---the temperature to be regulated by steam pipes. It is the opinion of all the most eminent practical gardeners of the metropolis, that such a garden will grow foreign and tropical plants in greater beauty and perfection than they attain in their native climate. The height of the building in some parts will be sixty feet. This ample space will



Ireland's Royal Grounds

serve as a lounge and place of exercise at all seasons of the year.

When this extensive plan is carried into execution, Brighton will possess more objects of attraction than any provincial town in the kingdom; and it is not too much to suppose, that many families will be induced to reside here, from the opportunities which will then be afforded of acquiring useful knowledge and enjoying rational amusement.

ROYAL BRIGHTON GARDENS.

The following is a faint outline of these beautiful and extensive pleasure grounds: two handsome lodges conduct to the cricket ground, at the upper end of which is an excellent bowling green, with raised banks, and a billiard room with a colonnade and rustic seats in front. At the lower end, beyond the fence of the grounds, and totally separate from them, is an excellent range of stabling and other accommodations. Proceeding across the cricket ground, you reach the tea-gardens, at the entrance of which is a commodious bar, with dressing rooms, &c. and over these is an elegant promenade room, thirty feet by eighty. Immediately on entering the gardens, is a second bowling green, somewhat smaller than the first, surrounded by a beautiful lawn and

tea boxes; on one side, at a short distance, is a grotto, and on the other an aviary, in which are tea boxes, &c. At the farther extremity of the gardens is a canal, across which a neatly constructed bridge leads to a battery with six pieces of cannon, beyond which is a maze (an improvement upon the plans of those at Hampton Court and Bath) in the centre of which is a Merling swing, &c. The gardens are admirably well laid out, and do great credit to the proprietor, Mr. Ireland. They are under the immediate patronage of His Majesty; and will, we doubt not, become the favorite resort of our fashionable population.

CHAIN PIER.

This elegant structure was projected and executed by Captain S. Brown, R. N.: its foundation consists of four clumps of piles, two hundred and fifty-eight feet distant, driven nearly ten feet in the rock, and rising thirteen above high water. The three first clumps contain twenty piles each; the fourth, which is in the form of a T, contains one hundred and fifty perpendicular and diagonal piles, strongly braced by framings and wale pieces in various places, the cross-part of which is paved with about two hundred tons of Purbeck stone, and



Brigton Road & Pier.

Engr'd at Stationers Hall.

beneath which galleries and flights of steps are constructed for the convenience of embarkation. On each clump of piles there are two towers of cast iron, each weighing about fifteen tons; they are twenty-five feet high, from the point of suspension, and ten feet distant, united by an arch, the interiors of them being fitted up for refreshment rooms, &c. The bridge (which is one thousand one hundred and thirty feet long, and thirteen feet wide, with a neat cast iron railing on each side) is supported by eight chains, each containing one hundred and seventeen links ten feet in length, six inches and a quarter in circumference, and weighing one hundred and twelve pounds; which are made fast by being affixed to an iron plate weighing between two and three tons, at the end of barrel-drains, fifty-four feet in the cliff. From the cliff the chains (four on each side) pass over the towers, with a dip of eighteen feet, secured at the outer clump of piles, and from which are suspended three hundred and sixty-two rods, connected by an iron bar on which the platform rests. The whole is handsomely painted, and is the finest specimen of architecture, of the kind, in the world. The length of the esplanade, from the Steyne, is one thousand two hundred and fifty feet, and thirty-three feet wide, including a

handsome brick pavement, ten feet wide.—The estimated expense is thirty thousand pounds. It was commenced in October, 1822; completed in October, and opened in November, 1823.

One of the most violent tempests ever known upon this coast, took place on the morning of the 23d of November, 1824. It was the period of the highest spring tide, and the wind blew directly upon land. At one o'clock (the time of high water) the storm was at its highest, three hours previous to which, the waves ran with tremendous force over, and had carried away the greater part of the railing round the outer head of the pier. The bridge was rendered utterly impassable by the breakers, from ten till three o'clock, and was repeatedly raised several feet between the towers, but which, from its elasticity, as speedily found its level, without receiving any injury, excepting where the waves burst beneath and forced up the planks. Torrents of water were thrown across the esplanade, bursting on the sloping cliff behind, and then casting a white sheet of foam and spray across the high road above, and even over the roofs of the houses on the Marine Parade. In this dreadful warfare of the elements the Chain Pier stood like a rock amid the waters—it "smiled in the tumult and enjoyed the storm!" The Pier received but

trifling injury: the piles, the principal chains, and the towers, firmly bore the shock uninjured and unshaken—but some few planks and railings were demolished.—The damage done in the town and along the coast was immense.

BOARDING HOUSES.

No town in the kingdom can be better furnished with those convenient accommodations for visitants, called Boarding-houses, than Brighton is; and those in our town, from their judicious management, may be said to include all the advantages of inns without their bustle, and all the comforts of private houses, without the inconvenience of being engaged in domestic concerns. For the moderate weekly stipend of 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* an individual in one of those establishments, may live in the most sumptuous manner, and, what is often more desirable to a stranger, may obtain introduction to the best company, and establish a social connexion upon a basis of worth and respectability the most to be desired.

These houses are easily to be found by strangers by an application to the Libraries or to the Post-office—we only forbear to give each a particular mention, because their number is varied almost yearly; and, because we would not be considered as influenced by any

partial motive, by the casual omission of any one establishment.

LODGING HOUSES.

The houses in Brighthelmston, as is common at watering places, are usually let by the week or month, agreeably to the wish and stay of the visiting applicants, and the prices vary according to the season in which they are engaged; as for instance, buildings that command from five to fifteen guineas per week, during the months of June, July, August, September, and October, may be had for considerably less than a moiety of those prices at almost any other period of the year.

PRIVATE FASHIONABLE RESIDENCES.

There are various families of opulence and rank, who contribute much to the interests of this town, by passing a considerable portion of the year here, and who have elegant residences of their own; among which number are the Earl of Egremont, before noticed, Mrs. Fitzherbert, --- Harrington, Esq. &c. and buildings of such a private description, have, of late years, been much on the increase.

The Temple, the seat of T. R. Kemp, Esq. occupying an eminence to the west, is often

a subject of admiration for its construction and beauty of situation.

BRIGHTON CLUB.

This Club-house, which was formerly in Steyne Place, is now on the Old Steyne, and was originally kept by Mr. Bedford. The present proprietor is Mr. Humphreys. The Club consists of two hundred subscribers, including Peers, Members of Parliament, and other gentlemen. The admission is by ballot, eleven members being present, and two black balls excluding. The regular stakes at whist are crown points, three shillings cards. Piquet, five shillings cards. All matters relative to the Club, are managed by a committee of seven members. The annual subscription is five pounds, and for which the house is supplied with newspapers, magazines, reviews, &c. Beds may be had in the house; the charge is three shillings per night. Raggett's subscription house was discontinued prior to the establishment of this.

LITERATURE.

The desirable number Academies and Schools to be found in this place, is a pleasing proof that, in the midst of gaieties and pleasures,

literature is not neglected. We forbear the detail, from a motive precisely similar to that which we have expressed respecting the Boarding Houses, as particulars may easily be gained by application to the Libraries or Post-office. We shall, therefore, briefly observe, that at these establishments, generally speaking, qualified masters are to be met with to instruct the pupils in the several branches of the useful and polite arts; and, it is pleasant to add, that an encouragement, severally, is bestowed, such as the unquestioned abilities, attention, and tenderness, in the proprietors, well deserve: and as private tuition is often preferred by families, for children, during their uncertain sojourns here, masters are to be found, who devote their time to that mode of conveying instructions also.

POST-OFFICE.

The Post-office in this town, is situated in East Street, under the careful management of Mr. Redifer. The mail for London, is dispatched every night, Saturday excepted, and another arrives every morning from the metropolis, with the exception of Monday. Letters are received here until nine o'clock every night, the box until then being open; but after that time, one penny is paid for every

letter delivered between nine and half-past nine o'clock, and from half-past nine until ten, sixpence. The mail is sealed and sent off every night, precisely at ten o'clock. The mail from London arrives here about four o'clock in the morning; and the letters are distributed without delay. Those who wish to have their letters at an hour earlier than the routine of business at the office can, in its own arrangements, command, may be so accommodated by sending their servants for such letters in the morning early, and prior to their being given out for general distribution.

COACH OFFICES.

The Coach Offices, principally, are to be found in Castle Square, Great East Street, and North Street. At some of these offices passengers are booked for any part of England; but London is the destination of the coaches generally. For this point they start at various hours of the day, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, and twelve o'clock in the morning; in the afternoon at two and three, and the mail coach at ten o'clock at night. These coaches perform the journey to the metropolis in six and seven hours, and accidents but very seldom occur to them. In no part of England is there better travelling than between this place and

London—the roads are good, the carriages elegantly, as well as strongly and commodiously framed, and are horsed in the most sufficient manner. The traveller, from the convenient number of carriages always employed, has, at all times, the choice of routes—Hixted, Crawley, and Reigate, the most frequented; Lewes, Uckfield, and East Grinstead; or that by Horsham, Dorking, Leatherhead, &c.: and which, of course, as pleasures may induce, are variously preferred.

From the above offices conveyances to Worthing, Arundel, Chichester, Portsmouth, Eastbourne, Hastings, Tunbridge, Tunbridge Wells, Oxford, Richmond, &c. are also to be procured.

INTERCOURSE WITH FRANCE.

The distance from London to Paris, is about ninety miles nearer by this port and Dieppe,* than by Dover and Calais, a circumstance that

* Dieppe, a town in Normandy, is a seaport in the Department of the Lower Seine, with a safe commodious harbour, formed by the mouth of the river Argues, an old Castle and two Piers. There are several excellent inns here, including an english house or two. The distance from Rouen is thirty-eight miles, and one hundred and thirty-two from Paris. The roads to the capital are good, and travelling is safe, expeditious, and pleasant.

has its due weight with travellers, and is advantageous to the pecuniary interests of this place. The distance from hence to Dieppe, is computed at about seven-and-twenty leagues, and the passage over is pleasant and safe. It is often performed in seven or eight hours; but that, of course, depends upon the favorableness or otherwise of the wind and tide. Steam Packets are employed generally between this and the opposite shore.

THE CORN MARKET.

A weekly Corn Market, on Thursdays, is held at the King and Queen. The different species of grain are here disposed of by the exhibition of samples only, and such is the ordinary custom in most places in this county.

VAN AND WAGGON OFFICES.

The Carriers' Waggon Offices, for London, are proportionate in number to the size of the place, and suitable care is taken of the goods and packages entrusted to them.

Vans on springs, for the conveyance of luggage only, have also been established here; and, from their great accommodation, both to visitants and tradesmen, have met with deserved success. They leave Brighton every

evening about six o'clock, and arrive at their various offices in London early on the following morning.

MARINE PARADE.

The Marine Parade includes a variety of the best houses in Brighton; it extends from the south-east angle of the Steyne, to Kemptown; and the principal and fashionable Streets, &c. branching northward from it, are Manchester Street, Charles Street, Broad Street, German Place, New Steyne, Lower Rock Gardens, Marine Street, Grafton Street, Bedford Street, Charlotte Street, Bloomsbury Place, Marine Square, &c. The Royal Crescent, Orton House, Burlington House, Lansdowne House, Bloomsbury House, Warwick House, Buckingham House, Hampden House, and Eastern Terrace are also in this line of fashionable residences.

KEMPTOWN.

Kemptown is situated to the eastward of Brighton, on the estate of Thomas Read Kemp, Esq. M. P. at a place called Black Rock, and comprises the most magnificent arrangement of private dwellings in the united kingdom. The whole have a southern aspect, and include

a square larger than Grosvenor Square, London, opening from the centre of a crescent, whose span (eight hundred feet) is at least two hundred feet greater than the celebrated Royal Crescent, at Bath, and terminated at both extremities by a wing of three hundred and fifty feet. The fronts of the houses are adorned with columns, pilasters and entablatures of the Corinthian order, surmounted by corresponding balustrades; and the crescent and squares contain enclosures and pleasure grounds of many acres, which are railed in with cast iron of a new and elegant design. The whole extent of the building façade exceeds three thousand feet. The ground in the rear of this great work is distributed into squares of minor order, and into shop-streets, stabling, &c. On the south side of the road, which extends along the sea, in front of the crescent and its wings, the cliff will be cut away, and a glacis, descending fifteen feet, will be terminated by an esplanade, commanding the most beautiful and sheltered prospect of the ocean that can well be conceived; in addition to which, a lower esplanade, on the principle of that attached to the Chain Pier, will stretch itself along the base of the cliff, which, at this place, is at least sixty feet high. The access to this lower esplanade is to be by a gradual descent from the Marine Parade, at the western end, and by

a spacious tunnel cut through the rock, from the centre of the crescent lawn, appropriated to the exclusive use of the surrounding habitations.

KING'S ROAD.

The houses on the King's Road generally consist of elegant residences and excellently constructed lodging-houses, and extend nearly as far as Brunswick Town. Artillery Place, Cannon Place, Queensbury Place, Regency Square, Preston Street, Oriental Place, Bedford Square, Western Place, Russell Square, &c. are all in this neighbourhood; and Grenville Place, Clarence Place, Regent Place, &c. almost overlook the whole of them, from the distance and gradual rise of the ground on which they are situated northward.

BRUNSWICK TOWN.

At the western extremity of the parish of Brighton, in the adjoining parish of Hove, a magnificent building arrangement has been laid out, and is rapidly advancing towards completion, under the superintendence of Mr. Busby, the Architect. The site of this grand continuation of the town, which ranks amongst the most favored building speculations in

Great Britain, occupies an area of twenty-five acres, extending one thousand two hundred and fifty feet, from east to west, and eight hundred and fifty feet, from north to south; abutting on the east, to the western boundary of Brighton parish; on the south, to the high-road extending along the sea-shore towards Worthing; on the west, to the Wick Road, leading from the sea to the Chalybeate; and on the north, to the new Western Road leading into Western Place, and forming with it a direct continuation of North Street, Brighton. The plan comprises Brunswick Terrace, Brunswick Square, Waterloo Street, Market Street, Brunswick Market, the Wick Road, and the new Western Road.

Brunswick Terrace consists of thirty-two splendid houses, in three divisions, all fronting the sea; the first containing six houses, and each of the other divisions thirteen. These houses have generally twenty-five feet frontage; from forty to forty-five feet of depth, exclusive of external domestic offices, with stabling and coach houses erected in the rear. Brunswick Square lies between the two greatest divisions of the Terrace; it extends about seven hundred feet from north to south, and about three hundred from east to west, being open to the sea on the south side, but enclosed on the three remaining sides by fifty-four

houses of the same general class as those on the Terrace, except an opening of ninety-eight feet in the centre of the northern side, from whence a spacious road is to be carried in a direct line to Wick House. The foot pavement in the Square is twelve feet wide.

Waterloo Street lies between the first two divisions of the Terrace ; it is sixty feet wide, and extends from the sea to the new Western Road.

Market Street is a branch of Waterloo Street, communicating with it, on the west side, by an elbow ; it is forty feet wide, and contains sites for forty-six shops.

Brunswick Market will be one hundred feet square when completed, but the part now building is one hundred feet by forty feet only, vaulted beneath its whole extent and entirely covered with a lofty roof ; it is designed for the general accommodation of the neighbourhood, and it is to be appropriated to the sale of butchers' meat, poultry, fish, vegetables, and fruit.

The Wick Road, leading from the sea to the Chalybeate, is now widened to eighty feet between the opposite buildings. The whole ground on the east, and the lower part of that on the west, has been laid out for houses of the most respectable order, some of which are built and inhabited.

The new Western Road is already built upon along the greater part of its southern frontage.

A few years only have now elapsed since the whole site of these buildings was occupied by an extensive brick field. Every house in a state for habitation is immediately purchased, and many have been sold to gentlemen of fortune in an unfinished state. Brunswick Terrace is already tenanted by families of the first distinction and opulence.

The success of this undertaking offers a striking proof of the advantages resulting from the adoption of a judicious and comprehensive plan, aided by approved locality.

BARRACKS.

The inns and public houses are considerably relieved from the pressure of finding quarters for the military here, by excellent Barracks, in Church Street, which are sufficient for the accommodation of nearly four hundred men. These barracks have a spacious yard and conveniences every way suitable and complete. The cavalry Barracks are a short distance from the town, on the Lewes road, and present a pile of buildings, in external appearance, not inferior to any place of the kind in the kingdom; nor have its internal arrangements, in all that could render them uniform and useful,

been neglected. Artillery and cavalry, are commonly stationed here.

ALMS HOUSES.

Near the barracks, and at the northern extremity of the town, are the Alms Houses. These houses, six in number, were built by Mrs. Mary Mariot, in 1796, for the reception of a similar number of poor widows, of the Church of England, who had never received parochial relief, agreeably to the testamentary instructions of Mrs. Dorothy and Mrs. Ann Percy, and endowed with the sum of 48*l.* per annum, to be increased, at the demise of the aforesaid Mrs. Mary Mariott, to 96*l.* annually. A new gown and cloak to each widow every second year, is also included in the charity.

GERMAN SPA.

This institution was established in 1825: it proposes, by a peculiar chemical process, and a very perfect machinery, to form artificial mineral waters, precisely similar to those of the most celebrated springs of Germany. The whole is the invention of Dr. Struve, a physician of Dresden, who, having received great benefit from the waters of Carlsbad, and those of Marienbad, as also from the baths of the latter



German Spa and Pump Room,
BRIGLTON.

Published by G. & R. Nickelmere, 201. King's Road

place, entered upon a minute analysis of their composition and endeavoured to imitate them for his own use ; he was sufficiently satisfied with the result to recommend them to his friends, some of whom received so much benefit, that they induced others to solicit permission to use them. In this way, an establishment grew up at Dresden, in 1821 ; another was formed at Leipzig, in 1822 ; and at Berlin, in 1823 : since which time, one has been opened at Warsaw and Kœnigsberg.

There are thirteen different waters prepared here, which may be distributed into three classes—alterative, tonic or chalybeate, and purgative. The most generally useful are the waters of Carlsbad, which are extremely mild in their operation and of an alterative nature, but when continued for a few weeks, produce most important changes in the constitution ; they are chiefly valuable in chronic cases, and in most forms of abdominal complaints, except inflammatory and dropsical ones. They appear to have met the approbation of the faculty at Brighton, and their reputation is increasing. A history of some remarkable cures performed by them has been published by Dr. King, with observations on their general virtues ; a pamphlet which ought to be read by all who are interested in the subject.

They seem likely to form a great attraction at Brighton, and will prevent the expense and fatigue of a long journey to foreign springs, while they will place their benefits within the reach of many who, otherwise, could not hope to enjoy them.

CHALYBEATE SPRING.

Not a great number of years have elapsed, even at this time, since the mineral spring, to the west of this town, was discovered. This spring issues from the declined part of a little hill covered with furze; the soil around is loamy, with various strata of bole, ochre, and umbre.

The overflowing of this spring, in the first instance, being observed to depose an ochrous sediment in the hollow or reservoir which nature had formed to receive it, and the color of this sediment having induced many persons to speak of the water as partaking of a mineral quality, a valetudinarian, who was labouring under a severe complaint in the stomach, and for the relief of which he was preparing to journey for a foreign water, tried its efficacy on himself, and was presently re-established in health.

This case being made known, others resorted to the spring under various complaints, but

with varied success; and many others would have used it, had not the uninviting manner in which the spring was kept, disgusted them.

The proprietor, at length, encouraged by many applications, and the singular benefits that had been derived from the water, inclosed the spring with a brick wall, sunk an iron pot, pierced with two holes for the water to flow in at, and covered it with a wooden top that locked down, to secure it from the injuries of dirt, &c. and leaving a free passage for the overflowing water to empty itself into the reservoir.

Under this improvement it became in greater request; many persons drank it on the spot, and some few used it at home: and the result of the whole was, that many extraordinary cures were effected by it; the unravelling of the true nature of its composition by analysis became the object of the medical faculty; and the proprietor found weighty reasons for rendering the accommodations in the enclosing building, what they now are, commodious and neat.

This water, examined in a glass at the spring-head, appears, in color, as if two or three drops of milk had been instilled into it; and particularly so in damp weather, but it is more pellucid when the weather is dry. When tasted, it is soft, not unpleasingly martial, and temperate in point of heat. It has the smell that is

always perceptible in ferruginous waters, but heavy when compared with the brisker odour of Pyrmont or Spa.

The particles of this water are apparently at rest when taken up in a broad mouthed vessel, and continue so until the water warms to nearly the heat of the atmosphere: then a few globules of air begin to detach themselves, adhering to the sides of the glass: soon after some rise to the surface, the greater number, however, still remaining at the bottom. In this time, the milky color changes to a yellowish cast; and, in about twelve hours, a light copper colored scum or film gradually shews itself: a few particles of light brown powder appear on the sides of the glass, and in twenty-four hours, a sediment of a deeper dye begins to be deposited. In the space of forty-eight hours, the entire separation of matter in this natural way is completed; the globules of air still continuing though in a decreased quantity.

This scum, however, is only visible on the surface of small quantities of the water so exposed, but upon the large surface of the spring, no such film is perceptible. By introducing a piece of white paper under it, when wet, it appears like the lighter and brighter part of the impregnating ochre; when dried, it shews very bright to the naked eye, like

particles of dissolved copper adhering to the paper: with the microscope it looks like a rich piece of gold embroidery, interspersed with luminous bodies, resembling lumps of solid gold. A similar scum is also peculiar to the Tunbridge water, producing similar effects, when alike exposed and treated.

The infusion of Campeachy wood (the color of which, when mixed with pure water, resembles Burgundy wine) mixed with this water, changes immediately to a deep purple; and in a few hours the coloring matter subsides, with the ochre of the water, into an inky sediment.

This water changes the pleasing crimson color of the infusion of cochineal to a light purple in the very act of mixing; in some hours the color becomes darker; and in a longer time the whole subsides into an atropurpleous sediment.

With an infusion of galls the water becomes of a purple color almost instantaneously, then black, and by keeping, the whole settles with the ochre, at the bottom of the phial.

Nearly the same colors are produced by mixing this water with an infusion of green tea; but not so immediately: and similar changes take place, though the infusions are added after long exposition to the open air; and they become equally black, though the water should be boiled before it is added to

the tea in substance. And these two facts prove the mineral with which this water is impregnated to be of a permanent nature. But the excellent account and analysis of this water, by Dr. Marcet, as published by Doctor Saunders, in his Chemical History of the medical powers of Mineral waters, is, doubtlessly, the best to be relied on for its virtues and general effect.

The only mentions respecting this spring, Dr. Marcet observes, which he had met with, were very imperfect; one was on the authority of Dr. Relham, and another on that of Dr. Henderson—but these accounts, he says, in the present state of chemistry, can scarcely be of any other use, than that of enabling us to observe, that, in the earlier periods, this spring had not entirely remained unnoticed.

In speaking of the situation of the spring, he observes, that extensive lime pits are opened in its vicinity, and that the soil, for some distance, is calcareous: but on approaching more nearly to the Chalybeate, the soil gradually becomes argillaceous, and the particular spot on which it is to be found, seems to consist almost entirely of clay. In clearing away the rubbish, however, in the reservoir, it appeared, that the soil was intermixed with veins of a black, oily, combustible substance, containing a quantity of coaly and pyritic

matter; and for several specimens of these he acknowledges himself indebted to Sir M. J. Tierney, Bart. M.D.

On inspecting the basin early in the morning, Dr. Marcet remarks, that before the water has been stirred, its surface is frequently found covered, sometimes entirely, and sometimes only partially, with a very thin, iridescent pellicle; and besides this, when the water has been undisturbed for some hours, there is also often a kind of yellowish scum, which, removed, is transparent, and no gas is seen to escape from it; and when quite fresh, it has a peculiar faint smell, not uncommon in ferruginous waters, and a strong, though not unpleasant, chalybeate taste. Its specific gravity is 1001. 08. It instantly curdles soap.

The proportion of active ingredients, particularly that of iron, which this water possesses, over other spring of an analogous composition, is considerable. The Chalybeate of Tunbridge, for instance, contains, according to the analysis of Dr. Babington, no more than one grain of oxide of iron in a gallon; whilst the Wick Chalybeate holds more than an equal quantity in one pint. The chemical composition of the two springs, however, is very different, for in the one, the iron is suspended by a mineral acid, whilst in the other, it is held in solution by a gaseous menstrum.

In respect to the medical effect of the Wick Chalybeate, Dr. Marcet observes, an important fact was communicated to him by Dr. Tierney, that, in common with most mineral waters of the kind, it is apt to occasion, in some individuals, a degree of nausea and a sense of weight in the stomach, when taken cold; but which effects might be avoided by drinking the water moderately warm.

This discovery Dr. Marcet justly considers of great consequence, and peculiarly applicable to the Wick Chalybeate, as its analysis shews, that no iron is precipitated, nor any other mineral change produced, by applying heat to it, provided it be done quickly, and in vessels which, from their shape, expose but a small surface of the water to the action of the atmosphere. In the Tunbridge Chalybeate, on the contrary, such a method is impracticable, as the water cannot be heated without the oxide being immediately precipitated.

A water, therefore, so singularly saturated as is that of Wick, and drank without directions, or with very imperfect ones, must be supposed to produce inconveniences, as well as remarkable advantages, in bodies well or ill disposed to receive its effects: and if we reflect upon the impropriety of its being drank in the same proportion as the Tunbridge water, upon the idle presumption of their being alike,

it is strange that disagreeable effects have been so commonly avoided. Medical advice, therefore, should always be obtained, ere the water is had recourse to : an increase of appetite and spirits are among the advantages to be derived from the due and correct use of it ; and, in habits of a lax and enfeebled nature, an additional power of exercising without lassitude. Bodies, therefore, labouring under weakness, the consequence of irregular living, &c. or debilities arising from bad management in lyings-in, &c. are often restored to perfect health by this water, and the full exertion of those powers in which enervated nature cannot indulge them.

Ingredients in sixteen ounces of water, analysed by Dr. Marcet, as stated in Brande's Chemistry---

Muriate of Soda	3.0
Muriate of Magnesia	0.75
Sulphate of Lime	4.0
Oxide of Iron	1.4
Silica.....	0.14
Solid contents	9.29
Cubic inches of Carbonic Acid Gas	} 9.29
in 100 cubic inches of Water....	

Temperature—Cold.

WICK HOUSE.

This mansion, the property of the Rev. T. Scutt, to whom the Chalybeate also belongs, is situated near the spring, upon a rising ground, enclosed, and surrounded by a lawn, garden, shrubbery, &c. and commanding a pleasing variety of land and sea views.

The walk from the church down to this charming situation, is much frequented during the summer months, as well by those who can feel a gratification in the contemplation of the picturesque and rurally cultivated beauties of nature, exclusively considered, as by the many whom the medicinal properties of the Chalybeate attract to that neighbourhood.

RACE COURSE AND WHITEHAWK HILL.

To the east of the Royal Brighton Gardens is the principal carriage road to the Race Course. The annual racing sports commonly take place here in July or August.

The Race Course extends over part of the hill called Whitehawk, derived from the British word *whyth*, to blow, and *oich*, cold. On this hill is thrown up a triple intrenchment, which has been pronounced Roman. A Roman coin has certainly been found on this spot, but

that is no positive evidence that the intrenchment is Roman. The Romans may have occupied the place, but the proportions of the work by no means agree with the Roman castramentation. Roman encampments have been too particularly described by Polybius and Vegetius, to admit of such being the fact, the Roman castramentation being now as well known as that of Cohorn or Vauban. But the coin, evidently excludes the Saxons and the Danes, referring the works on the highest summits of the Sussex downs, to far more ancient inhabitants. These works, doubtlessly, were raised as fortified places to protect, and for signals, to alarm the inland inhabitants of invaders: the particular manner of defence of all the northern nations, the vallum thrown inwards and fortified with stakes at the top, and, by which, in times of alarm and danger, children, herds, and flocks, with all their effects were shielded. Procopious, chap. sixteen, says, the Goths made deep intrenchments, the excavation thrown inwards, which raised a high rampart, and fortifying the tops with stakes, they made their camps as strong as castles.

Upon the towering summit of the above hill, stood a Signal House during the late war, communicating along the coast, with that at Seaford, and to the west with another at Shore-

ham, and forming a link of the important chain of signals between Portsmouth and Dover.

HOLLINGBURY HILL AND FIRE BEACON.

At about two miles distant from Whitehawk, in a north-west direction, is Hollingbury Hill. Here is an intrenchment also, and which, doubtlessly, received its signal, in ancient times, from the former, which, being near the coast, had a triple ditch, while one was sufficient for Hollingbury. The name is derived from *owel*, British, cliff or high hill, and the Saxon *bury*; or from *hoel*, or *huel*, British for watch: and, therefore, applicable to this intrenchment, as a fortified beacon and place of retreat. In the centre are three large Celtic barrows; on the largest, not many years ago, a fire-beacon was raised, and a shed near it, to convey signals of alarm, if necessary, during the night; but those, since the close of war, have been removed. This station contains several tumuli, in which skeletons, detached bones, and a few Roman coins have, at different times, been discovered. The tradition that a castle once stood here, is, probably, erroneous.

DEVIL'S DYKE.

The next station to this, westward, is a very

extensive oval intrenchment, about a mile in circumference, accessible only by a narrow projection to the south. It is fortified with a broad deep ditch, the earth thrown inwards, rising a very high rampart, and is called Poor-man's-wall; therefore, it seems to have retained its original meaning as a place of security for the distressed Britons: but it is more commonly known, at the present day, as the Devil's Dyke.*

From the summit of this mount, which you reach by the gradual ascent from the south, you have a romantic view of the whole weald of Sussex, and the adjoining parts of Hampshire, Surrey, and Kent—a prospect more picturesque and beautiful is scarcely to be imagined. Any description must fall short of what, in reality it is. The ride from Brighton to this place is one of the most frequented, and amply does

* This place doubtlessly gave, and reciprocally received its signals from Chenck, or Chinckbury, an exploratory circular intrenchment to the great intrenchment of Cissbury, above Findon, commanding all the low lands of the weald, and a great extent of the coast. Its name is derived from the Armoric and Cornish, or old British word, *Chinckle*, to cast up, with the Saxon, *bury*. During the last war, a signal was erected within the intrenchments, when several Roman bricks and Roman coins were found, a decided evidence to exclude the Saxon and the Dane as its founders.

its charms repay the trouble of a visit. A fine clear day should be chosen for the review of smiling nature's works from this quarter, the multiplied diversities being so extensive, that much must be hid from observation when vapour predominates, or the atmosphere, even in the slightest degree, is the reverse of transparent. A marquee is commonly erected here, during the dry parts of the year, affording refreshments to all applicants. It is about five miles and a half, in a north-west direction from Brighton ; and not far from this interesting spot, is the village of Poynings, to which the greater part of the visitants to the Dyke extend their pleasurable excursion.

POYNINGS.

The name of this village is derived from the British word, *pow*, country, and *ings*, British, downs ; that is, the plain country under the downs. The parish of Poynings is in the hundred of that name, and rape of Lewes ; and contains between twenty and thirty houses. The church is a large edifice, in the form of a cross, with the tower in the centre, and is supposed to be the mother church of the hundred. Not far from this are the ruins of some stupendous building, which stood in ancient times, but of what nature has not been

clearly ascertained, though the traditional history of the neighbourhood, points it out as the seat of the Barons of Poynings, a title now merged in the dukedom of Northumberland. The living is a rectory, value ten pounds, and the patron is the King.

DANNY PARK.

Danny Park, and its towering woods, concealing the fine old mansion of the Campion family, originally erected in the reign of James I. excites interest and enquiries in this quarter: it is situated in a north-east direction, between the village of Hurstperpoint and the downs. To enumerate the glowing varieties hereabout, would be a endless and an useless task—they must, indeed, be seen, to be duly comprehended.

GOLDSTONE AND GOLDSTONE BOTTOM.

A short distance westward of Wick, is Goldstone Bottom, which derives its name from a large stone there situated, called Goldstone, from the British word, *gol*, holy or sacred.

This stone, though there are fragments of others near it, appears to have once been single, and not being near a barrow, was,

probably, the *gorsed*, or sacred stone of judgment of the ancient Britons.

To the north of this stone, at the extremity of the valley, not far from where two-mutineers suffered military execution, about thirty years ago, (a circumstance often adverted to by visitants in their walks and rides thither) are the remains of a *cirque* of rough unhewn stones, and which, by some antiquaries, but, certainly, with no authentic testimony, is attributed to the Druids. These stones are evidently removed from their original positions.

A carriage road passes through Goldstone Bottom for Portslade, Shoreham, Lancing, Worthing, &c.

PORTSLADE.

Portslade, which is to the north of the above road, and about four miles from Brighton, is erroneously supposed, by many, to have been the *portus adurni*; but its very name refutes the hypothesis, which signifies the way to the port, and consequently could not have been the port itself. It is a parish in the hundred of Fishergate, and rape of Lewes, containing about fifty houses and three hundred inhabitants. It is a vicarage, value eight pounds, eight shillings, and eight-pence.

ALDRINGTON.

Between Portslade and Wick, in a south-east direction, is the ruin of Aldrington church, and a parish that has, long since, been destitute either of houses or inhabitants. Here, the most feasible remarks that have been offered, induce the belief that the *portus adurni* actually stood, though conjecture, for the want of more positive evidence, may still be busy on the subject. Aldrington is said to have been destroyed by the encroachments of the sea, and its inhabitants compelled to remove for safety to Portslade. Its rectory, value six pounds four shillings, therefore, is a sinecure.

HOVE.

South-west from Aldrington, near the cliff, is the pleasant little village of Hove. The parish is in the hundred of Preston and rape of Lewes, containing between twenty and thirty houses, and about two hundred inhabitants. Several charming lodging houses have been built here of late years, and present appearances indicate, that at no very distant period, Hove will extend an arm of brick and mortar, to meet the advancing one from Brighton, until the two places, may figurately be represented

as shaking hands. Hove church is another choice morsel for the antiquary—but modern improvements have given to it rather a curious appearance. It is a prebendary.

SOUTHWICK.

Between Hove and Shoreham, various residences and places appear, the most considerable of which is Southwick, a parish in the hundred of Fishergate, and rape of Bramber, and which contains about forty houses. It is a rectory, value nine pounds fourteen shillings and two-pence. There are several charming residences in this village and vicinity.

SHOREHAM.

At a distance westward of about two miles from Southwick, is the town and borough of New Shoreham.* It is in the hundred of Fishergate, and rape of Bramber, containing about a hundred and fifty houses and between eight and nine hundred inhabitants. It has sent members to parliament ever since 1298.

* In the year 1346, during the reign of Edward III. two large fleets were fitted out, consisting together of 706 ships. At that time the navy of England was furnished and manned something in the way that militia are now raised—

Considerable traffic is carried on here by means of its harbour. The town is singularly built, close upon the river Adur. The church is a noble building, and has been accurately described as follows:—

“It was formerly collegiate, is large, and exhibits an interesting specimen of the union of the Saxon and the early pointed style, at a period when those two systems were maintain-

each town furnished its quota of ships and men. The changeable and fluctuating nature of mercantile wealth is strongly seen, in making a comparison between the state of the trading towns of England then, and at this day. Fowey, in Cornwall, furnished nearly twice as many ships as London; and many towns that stand pretty high on the list, are now almost forgotten. The following is an extract from the roll of Edward III. as preserved in the Cottonian library:—

Fowey	47	Dover	21
Yarmouth	43	Southampton	21
Dartmouth	31	Weymouth	20
Plymouth	26	Looe	20
Shoreham	26	Lynn	19
London	25	Newcastle	17
Bristol	24	Boston	17
Sandwich	22	Hull	16

Besides these, which are the principal towns, there were sixty-six others, which furnished each their share; and the king furnished twenty-five ships, as many as London, but not so many as Shoreham. These ships were manned with twenty-six men each, on the average, though some only had fifteen and a boy, and others as many as thirty-two men.

ing that struggle by which one of them was to acquire the sole dominion in all public works. The plan of the church is a cross ; the nave is destroyed, but confused masses of walls still remaining, mark the boundary of the west front. The lofty square tower rising from the centre of the transepts consists of two stories, the first entirely Saxon, having two arched recesses with columns, and within each recess an arched window. At the sides, and between each recess, are breaks, and columns at the angle of the tower. The second story also has two recesses with columns, and arches of the pointed form ; two windows again occur, but their arches are circular, and their openings divided into three small lights, by columns supporting circular arches. These lights and columns give the strongest warrant for supposing that they were some of the early hints towards forming the system of mullion-work, which constituted the invariable ornament of windows in subsequent ages. The east front is a beautiful elevation, and in good condition. It consists of three tiers : in the first are three circular-arched recesses with columns : and in the centre recess is a circular-headed window. On the right and left are the fronts of the side aisles with one circular recess, and a window of the same kind to each ; above these are other circular recesses and breaks at the angles.

The second, or principal tier, wholly in the pointed style, presents three grand windows incorporated as it were into one, divided by clusters of columns with rich capitals, having pointed heads to the arches and architraves of mouldings. The third tier has one large central circular window with several small recesses of various forms and dimensions on each side. The front finishes with a pediment. The details of the interior are remarkable for their elegance, richness and diversity; the edifice altogether may be said to present an excellent school for the study of our ancient architecture."

The town has a considerable trade in ship building, and here Ella is supposed to have landed with his three sons in 447, when he defeated the Britons, and founded the Kingdom of the South Saxons. Edward II. was the founder of a house of Carmelite, or White Friars here. It is a vicarage, value six pounds eighteen shillings, in the patronage of Magdalen College, Oxford. The harbour here is considered as the best upon this line of coast.

OLD SHOREHAM.

North-west of Shoreham, at something less than a mile, is Old Shoreham, in the hundred of Fishergate likewise, a place in which the

ravages of time are visible; it contains little more than thirty houses. It is a vicarage, value seven pounds eighteen shillings and sixpence, in the patronage of Magdalen College also.

WORTHING.

Between Worthing and Brighton there is a considerable intercourse during the dry parts of the year, the distance asunder being about twelve miles, with Lancing between, and a variety of views and objects well calculated to render such a ride agreeable. It is a hamlet in the parish of Broadwater, and hundred of Brightford, in the rape of Bramber, fifty-nine miles from London. Like Brighton, this place is dependent upon its fashionable visitants for its splendour and support. There are several excellent inns here, and many of the best lodging houses in the kingdom. Two or three well conducted libraries also contribute to its importance, and it has one of the prettiest little theatres in the kingdom. Worthing may be said to possess all the advantages of internal accommodation, without the bustle of Brighton; and families preferring a comparative seclusion, make it their residence in consequence. The facility in bathing here, is also a considerable recommendation to the

place; it has a level extent of sand, east and west, full ten miles; and the waves, in stormy weather, do not break with that boisterous violence here, as upon the more bold and exposed parts of the coast. Hot, cold, and vapour baths, are likewise to be found here upon the best construction. There is also a considerable fishery, and the choicest delicacies of the deep are to be had for moderate prices. There is no church at Worthing—but a commodious chapel of ease. The parish church is at Broadwater.

BROADWATER.

This is a parish in the hundred of Brightford, and rape of Bramber, containing nearly two hundred houses, and between ten and eleven hundred inhabitants. It is a rectory, value thirty-six pounds. The manor of Broadwater, formerly belonged to the family of Camois, who flourished here for several centuries. In the 26th, Henry III. Ralph de Camois executed the office of Sheriff for Sussex and Surrey. A singular anecdote is related of John, his grandson, who by deed, regularly executed, demised his wife to Sir William Paynell, knight, with all her goods, chattles, &c. to have and to hold during the term of her natural life. Margaret, his wife, was the

daughter and heir of Sir John Gatesden, who, conceiving an affection for Sir William Paynell, eloped from her husband, and lived in open adultery with her paramour. This induced the deed before mentioned. On the death of Camois, Margaret became the wife of Sir William Paynell, and a petition was presented to Parliament, to recover a third part of the estate of which the former husband had died possessed. The decision, however, was unfavorable to the lady. It was this case, perhaps, that induced the letter from Pope Gregory to Lanfranc, Archbishop of Canterbury, severely condemning his connivance at a practice, by which men not only forsook and sold their wives, but even gave and granted them away.

The church is built in the cathedral form, and exhibits a mixture of the Saxon and early pointed style, The tomb of Thomas Lord Delawarr, a Knight of the Garter, and who had held various offices under Henry the VII. and VIII. stands against the north wall of the chancel. It is of free-stone, canopied and richly carved, but without figure or inscription, except the motto of the garter, which surrounds his arms, and is fixed against the wall. In his will, dated 1524, he bequeathed to this Church, his mantle of blue velvet of the garter, and his gown of crimson velvet belonging to it, for two altar cloths; and ten marks annually, for

thirty years, to the priest, to say mass there daily, and to pray for his soul, the souls of his wives, his parents, and all christian souls. His son, who was also a Knight of the Garter, died in 1564, and was buried near his father, with standards, banners of arms, &c.

HEYDOWN HILL.

This picturesque situation is about half a mile from the village of Ferring, and four miles from Worthing. It is a mount clearly discernible from the cliffs at Brighton, and which, with the windmill there, as distinctly open to common view, with strangers, invariably induces enquiries. From Brighton the distance is not so great, but it may be considered an agreeable ride before dinner—and the rural beauties of the road thither, and the diversified prospect from the hill itself, are often inducive to such excursions. The elevated site of the mount commands the most inspiring views both by sea and land—the Isle of Wight is clearly perceptible one way, romantic woods and almost numberless little villages and rustic residences another, while the spires and towers of Chichester, Arundel, Broadwater, Goring, Brighton, and the bold and venerable cliffs beyond the latter place, present a succession and a combination of objects in the same glow-

ing picture, as would be very difficult to describe.

In addition to the above, the Miller's tomb here attracts almost numberless individuals to the spot in the course of a year. It encloses the remains of Mr. John Oliver, who occupied a small adjacent farm: the mill, is not only ornamental in its situation and useful in its design, but it serves as a valuable land-mark from the rippling world of waters. On this mount, and at no great distance from the mill, the deceased, for about seven years antecedent to his demise, had his tomb prepared for his interment. His coffin, for many years before he died, made part of the furniture of his house, *memento mori* being the inscription on the lid, and its common situation his bed room.

At his death, his interment took place agreeably to his expressed desire when living. The tomb is guarded by rails, with a yew at each angle. About ten yards from the tomb there is an alcove, in which the miller delighted to pass many of his leisure hours; and which is now often devoted to the use of tea parties, whom exercise and the pleasures of curiosity entice to the spot. Boiling water, bread, butter, and cakes, are supplied on these occasions, from that which was the miller's house, but, to avoid disappointments, tea and sugar

should make part of the travelling stock of the visitants.

Report speaks favorably of the miller's character. He was regarded as a man of integrity, and as one who died in the confident hope of happily surviving in "another and a better world."

Besides various scriptural selections about it, upon the top of the tomb is the following record:—

For the reception of the body of
John Oliver,
When deceased to the will of God.
Granted by William Westbrook Richardson, Esq.
1766.

And on another part, the following:—

In memory of
John Oliver, miller,
Who departed this life the 22nd of April, 1793,
Aged 84 years.

The first and last inscriptions, therefore, include an interval of twenty-seven years.

ARUNDEL.

This borough and market town, in the rape of that name, is seated on the side of the river Arun, over which is a bridge, and the river is navigable for barges. It is ten miles from

Worthing, and rather more than double that number from Brighton, containing about three hundred and fifty houses, including several excellent inns, and about two thousand inhabitants. The town is a borough by prescription, and a date so ancient as to be mentioned in the will of King Alfred. It was chartered by Queen Elizabeth, and is governed by a Mayor, twelve Burgesses, a Steward, &c. It sends two members to parliament. The church, situated at the northern extremity of the town, is dedicated to St. Nicholas. It originally belonged to a priory of Benedictines, or Black Friars; Richard II. however, extinguished the priory, and founded a chantry, or college, in the church, for the maintenance of a Master and twelve Secular Canons, with other officers. It was then called the College of the Holy Trinity, and endowed with a yearly revenue of two hundred and sixty-three pounds fourteen shillings and nine-pence. The church is a Gothic structure, with transepts, from which ascends a low square tower, surmounted with a small wooden spire. It contains four monuments of the Earls of Arundel, &c. The chapel, which, for ages, has been the burial place of the illustrious owners of the castle, is much out of condition. The living is a vicarage, value five pounds and ten-pence.

ARUNDEL CASTLE.

This noble building has an elevated situation, and numerous are the visits from Brighton, in the course of the year, to contemplate the beauties of the stately structure. It stands on the north side of the town. It was a place of great fame and strength in the earliest periods of history : but it is uncertain at what time, or by whom, it was erected. It was bequeathed by King Alfred, the first mention made of it, with Arundel, to his nephew, Adbelm—it is, therefore, supposed, that the edifice was built during the reign of Alfred, or not long before. Tradition says, that one Bevis, was the founder of the structure ; and that assumes feasibility, from a tower of it being called Bevis Tower, and which is still remaining. Soon after the conquest, this castle was given by William I. to his kinsman, Roger de Montgomery, and whom he at the same time, created Earl of Arundel, &c. There were three Earls of Arundel of this family, Robert, Hugh, and Robert de Bellesme. The latter was deprived of all his honors, and outlawed by Henry I. for taking part with his brother Robert, who preferred a claim to the throne. Henry then settled this castle on the beautiful Adeliza, his second Queen, in part of her dower. After the King's

death, Adeliza married William de Albini, one of the most accomplished men of his age. Prior to his marriage, William is said to have declined the proffered hand of the Queen of France, who, to revenge the disappointment, had him seized and put into a lion's den, where the undaunted Albini, thrusting his hand down the lion's throat, dragged up his tongue by the root: and this action is said to have acquired for him the appellation of William *with the strong hand*.

This castle received the Empress Maud, when she landed in England to dispute her claim with King Stephen. It was, at that time, the seat of Adeliza. Stephen, roused by the occurrence, was presently before the castle with a well appointed army. But Adeliza refused to surrender her guest; and rather than suffer the laws of hospitality to be so grossly violated, she determined to defend her in the castle to the last extremity. The spirited message she sent to the King, went to assure him, that she had received the Empress as *her* friend, and not as *his* enemy—and involved a request, that he would permit her to retire unmolested to try her fortune in some other part of England; which request was granted and the Empress safely reached Bristol.

This castle continued in the Albini family till 1243, when the death of the last male heir

occasioned the estates to be divided between his four sisters. Of Isabel, the wife of John Fitz-Alan, Lord of Clun, the castle and manor then became the property, her husband assuming the title of Earl, and making the castle his residence. Edmund, the fourth in descent from him who had joined the Barons against Edward II. was made prisoner, and beheaded. His honors and estates being forfeited to the Crown, the castle was granted to Edmund of Woodstock, uncle of the King—but about two years afterwards, the attainder was reversed by Edward III. and it was surrendered to Richard Fitz-Alan, son of the former possessor. The next heir, Richard, was accused of plotting against the sovereignty of Richard II. accused of high treason, found guilty, and beheaded. But there never was an act more unpopular than the beheading of this nobleman, and which caused a rumour to prevail, that miracles were wrought at his tomb, and that the head had reunited to the body. To counteract this notion, the body was actually taken up, by the King's order, and exposed to public view for ten successive days. It was not possible, however, to cure the people of their prepossessions, and the Earl was considered a martyr. The estates of this nobleman were confiscated, and given to the Earl Marshal, on whose testimony he had been convicted; but

were restored to his son, Thomas Fitz-Alan, by Henry IV. who reversed his father's attainder. On the death of this nobleman, without issue, the castle and honor of Arundel were claimed by Sir John Arundel, the cousin of the deceased, and John Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, but judgment was given in favor of the former.

Soon after this decision, an Act was passed, 2d of Henry VI. acknowledging and establishing, that the possession of this castle and honor, conferred the dignity of Earl—a privilege enjoyed by no other place in the kingdom. The last male heir of the Fitz-Alans, died in the 22d of Elizabeth, leaving a daughter, who, marrying Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk, the Earldom and estates reverted to that family, in which they have ever since remained. When the late Duke took possession, the castle was little better than a heap of ruins; his Grace was destined to restore it to its original magnificence and ancient splendour. The order is Gothic, and ornamented in the truest and most delicate manner. His Grace was obliged to demolish a considerable part of the old structure, before he could carry into effect a plan of his own. The building is of free stone, from the quarries, near Whitby, in Yorkshire; those of a brown cast being carefully selected, that they might assimilate in color with the old remains, which consist of

part of the walls and the keep only. The keep is a circular tower of massive stone ; the approach to which is by a time-worn staircase, over a narrow pass, commanding the entrance to the building. The castle is on an elevated spot ; the foundation, on a steep circular knoll, is partly effected by nature, and partly by art. The country towards the sea is low and flat, and the view over it extends to the Isle of Wight. It is imagined that the sea once washed the walls of this edifice ; and marine implements, such as anchors, &c. have been dug up near the place. The park attached to it is extensive, is finely wooded, and includes a diversity of situations and scenery.

The interior of the castle is fitted up with great taste and effect. The ground floor is dedicated to domestic purposes. Above is a small library, the architectural ornaments of which are mahogany, carved and polished. Adjoining to this is an ante-drawing room, ornamented in a similar manner, and with which all the apartments correspond. The principal drawing-room is hung with rich tapestry ; and on the walls are many fine paintings of the Howard family, and two by Hogarth. At one end of the dining-room, which was formerly the chapel, is a large window of painted glass, by Egginton, representing the late Duke and Duchess, as King

Solomon and the Queen Sheba at a banquet. At the opposite end of the room is an orchestra, and over the door is the subject of Adam and Eve in Paradise, in basso relievo, by Le Brun. A long gallery divides these apartments from a range of chambers, at the end of which is another stained window, by Egginton, with the Norfolk arms, &c. The latest improvements include what is termed the Barons' room, which is one hundred and fifteen feet in length, by forty-five in width. The roof is entirely of oak, from his Grace's own domain, executed in a most masterly style of curious workmanship, all in the taste of the fifteenth century. Besides the fine Magna Charta window, there are eight others of large dimensions in this room, four on each side, in which, in painted glass, are figures of eight barons, in ancient costume, by Egginton also, viz :—

The Duke of Norfolk	as Robert Fitzwalter
Lord Suffolk Roger de Mowbray
Lord Andover William de Mowbray
Henry Charles Ord, Esq.	... Roger Bigod
Molineux Howard Henry de Bohun, Earl of Hereford
H. Howard, Esq. of Crosby	Hugh le Bigod
General Howard Robert de Ross
The late Henry Howard,	} Gilbert de Clare
Esq. of Arundel	

Adjoining the Barons' room is the new chapel. The ball-room is in the north tower of the

edifice ; it is sufficiently capacious for about three hundred couple to dance. It is decorated with pictures painted by the first artists, ancient and modern, including many portraits of the Howard family. At the four corner extremities are glasses of nine feet in dimensions, in costly frames. The lamps projecting from the sides are plain ; and on the mantle-pieces are richly cut candelabras. Although the room is lofty, there are no chandeliers depended from it, his Grace preferring the reflection of light from the sides. The pannels of the room are covered with crimson velvet, and divided by rims of gold. The principal library is one hundred and thirty feet in length, and is supposed to be the finest piece of modern Gothic workmanship in England. The wood here used is exquisitely veined ; it was part of a cargo purchased by the Duke, between twenty and thirty years ago, for the purpose of embellishing his castle. The effect of a high-wrought lining of this material, along a room, the extent of which is equal to one entire side of the spacious structure, is, beyond description, striking—it displays the delicacy of modern art, operating upon the grandeur of ancient designs, and bringing into one apartment specimens of almost every sort of ornament, of which the graceful Gothic of Henry VI. and VII. was the combination and the perfection.

These rooms were first used together in June 1815, when a splendid fete was given by his Grace, in celebration of the six hundredth anniversary of Magna Charta, which was continued for many days, and of which the principal nobles of the land partook.

ROTTINGDEAN.

Returning to Brighton, the pleasant marine village of Rottingdean, is four miles eastward, with a good road thereto, along the margin of the cliff. It is a parish in the hundred of Youngsmere, and rape of Lewes, containing between ninety and a hundred houses. It is a vicarage, value nine pounds ten shillings. There are many excellent lodging houses here, and a good Inn. The best of the former face the sea, and are let the greater part of the year to visitants, who prefer the rural retirement of the place, to the gaieties and bustle of Brighton.

NEWHAVEN.

Five Miles east of Rottingdean is Newhaven. It is a parish in the hundred of Holms-trough, and rape of Lewes, containing upwards of one hundred houses. It has a safe harbour for ships of moderate tonnage, at the mouth of

the river Ouse. The church stands on a hill to the west of the town, the body of which is small and modern ; but the tower, which, contrary to what is common, is at the east end of the edifice, exhibiting small round-headed windows, is evidently of antiquity. Near the church-yard wall stands an obelisque, erected to perpetuate the melancholy fate of his Majesty's sloop of war, the Brazen, of eighteen guns, Captain Hanson, which, on the morning of the 25th of January, 1800, was wrecked on the Averocks, not far from this port, when all on board, with the exception of one man only, out of a crew of one hundred and five, perished. On each of the four sides of the pedestal there is an inscription, commemorating the distressing particulars. Newhaven is a rectory, value eight pounds three shillings and four-pence, in the patronage of the King.

SEAFORD.

This is a borough and parish in the hundred of Flexborough, and rape of Pevensey, about four miles east of Newhaven ; it contains about one hundred and sixty houses. The principal employment of the inhabitants was fishing, until the votaries of fashion regarded the situation of the town with a favorable eye, and by becoming its visitants, opened new sources of

profitable speculation to its population. Seaford was once a place of considerable importance, containing, it is said, no less than five churches, which were burnt by the French in one of their descents upon the coast. It sent members to Parliament in the reign of Edward I. It possesses the privilege of a cinque port, which it derived from Charles I. The remaining church is of great antiquity, but disfigured by modern additions called *improvements*. In digging up part of its ancient foundation, in 1778, three coffin stones, two with handsome crosses carved upon them, were discovered, and the other enclosed sixteen skulls, but without any aperture until broken open. It is now fixed in the north wall of the edifice. Seaford has a corporation, which consists of twelve jurats and an indefinite number of freemen.

LEWES.

This place is eight miles north of Brighton and the road to it is one of the best in the kingdom. The rape of Lewes forms the centre division of the county of Sussex; and the borough and market town, consist of six parishes in the hundred of Swanborough, and is seated on the banks of the river Ouse. It contains about eight hundred houses. Its name is derived from the Saxon *lewsa*, signify-

ing pastures, or *lewr*, British, flat, even ground. It stands on the border of the South Downs, on a declivity washed by the river Ouse, surrounded by an amphitheatre of high hills, its situation being truly beautiful, and is favorable to commerce. It is a borough by prescription, and has sent members to Parliament since the 23d. of Edward I. This place is of great antiquity, and is said to have contained twelve churches, six of which only now remain. When the Norman conqueror had seated himself on the British throne, this town and lordship were given to his son-in-law, William de Warren, Earl of Surrey, who erected a castle, or, as some conjecture, repaired a fortress there, and made it the principal seat of his barony. Part of this castle is still remaining, including the great gateway or entrance, which was somewhat advanced before the walls on the south side. A priory of Cluniac monks was founded here in 1078, the first of that order in England. The quarter sessions and the summer assizes for the eastern division of the county, are held at Lewes. The river runs through the place, which is navigable for barges. On its banks are several iron works, where cannon of small sizes, &c. are cast.

Lewes was once strongly fortified, and vestiges of intrenchments in various parts yet remain. A house of correction was built

in 1794, on the plan recommended by Howard, containing thirty-two cells, a chapel and other places on the premises, besides the keeper's apartments. The meetings of the Sussex Agricultural Society, instituted in 1796, are held at Lewes. The shew of cattle for premiums there, commonly takes place in August. The market is well supplied daily. It has two fairs for black cattle, and a sheep fair. The air of Lewes is considered very salubrious. The town is handsome, kept remarkably clean, well lighted, paved, and watered. Of the twelve parishes, the remaining are, St. Peter's and St. Mary's, Westout, formerly two parishes, but now generally called St. Ann's; St. Michael, in Foro; St. John, sub Castro; All Saints; St. John Baptist, Southover; and St. Thomas, in the Cliffe.

A desperate and bloody battle was fought near this town, upon the hill used as the race-course, between Henry III. and the Barons, in 1264, in which the forces of the King were defeated, and the King himself made prisoner.

FALMER.

About half way between Brighton and Lewes is the village of Falmer. It is a parish in the hundred of Youngsmere and rape of Lewes, containing upwards of fifty houses and about

three hundred inhabitants. A convent was formerly to be found here, and in which, it is said, that Anne Cleve, not only sought shelter, but dying, was interred there ; a circumstance in itself that entitles the place to a niche in history. The living is a vicarage, value sixteen pounds, and ten-pence.

STANMER AND STANMER PARK.

At a short distance to the south of Falmer, is Stanmer Park, the property of the Earl of Chichester. The road from the entrance-gate leads to his Lordship's mansion, and parish of Stanmer, which are situated in the Park. Stanmer parish is in the hundred of Ringmer, and rape of Pevensey, containing about twenty houses, and one hundred and fifty inhabitants.

PRESTON.

At something less than a mile north of Brighton, on the road to London, is the village of Preston. Its name is derived from *praidh*, British, flock, or herd, and *ton*, town, dwelling, or fold for sheep or herds. It is in the hundred of Preston, and rape of Lewes, containing about forty houses, and between two and three hundred inhabitants. The living is a vicarage, value twenty pounds two shillings and eleven

pence. A handsome building to the east of the road, called Preston House, was once the residence of Anne Cleve, the unfortunate consort of Henry VIII.

PATCHAM.



This is a neat little village about a mile and a half, by the continuance of the turn-pike, from Preston, in the hundred of Dean, and rape of Lewes, containing about forty houses, and three hundred inhabitants. The name is derived from *patsham*, British, for haunch; which answers to the shape of the hill westward of the road, and whence, evidently, the name of the place is derived. Beyond Patcham there are many objects that invite attention, and the rides, in all directions, are salubrious and pleasant.

FINIS.

C. AND E. SICKELMORE, JUN.
BRIGHTON.

Brighton Fares of Hackney Coaches, Flys, Sedan Chairs, Bathing Machines, and Pleasure Boats, pursuant to Act of Parliament.

Hackney coaches or other carriages, and flys of the undermentioned classes, if required, carry the following number of persons—two children under the age of seven years being considered as one person :—

FIRST CLASS.—Coaches or other full-sized carriages drawn by two horses, if required, carry four persons inside, and one on the box, (exclusive of the driver) except chariots, which, if required, carry three inside and one on the box (exclusive of the driver).

SECOND CLASS.—Coaches or other full-sized carriages or flys, drawn by one horse, if required, carry four persons.

THIRD CLASS.—Small chaises, or other carriages or flys, drawn by one or more pony or ponies, mule or mules, if required, carry two persons.

FARES

For hackney coaches, or other carriages or flys, drawn by horses or mules.

FOR TIME.

For every hour or any less time—to commence from leaving the stand,

First class 3s 6d

Second class . . 2s 6d

Third class . . 1s 6d

For half an hour after the first hour or any less time,

First class . . . 1s 9d

Second class . . 1s 3d

Third class . . 0s 9d

FOR DISTANCE.

For any distance not exceeding

one mile, including the distance from the stand or place from whence the coach, carriage, or fly shall be called, to the place where the fare shall be taken up,

First class . . . 1s 6d

Second class . . 1s 0d

Third class . . . 0s 9d

And for every additional half-mile,

First class . . . 0s 9d

Second class . . 0s 6d

Third class . . . 0s 6d

That a fare within the limits of the town shall be charged according to distance, and beyond such limits, and within five miles of Brighton Post Office, by time. And if the fare is set down beyond the limits of the town, half the fare in addition to be paid for back carriage.

Sedan chairs, flys, and carriages, drawn by hand.

FOR DISTANCE.

For carrying one person any distance not exceeding five hundred yards, including the distance from the stand or place from whence the sedan chair, fly, or other carriage shall be called, to the place where the fare shall be taken up 0s 6d

Above 500 yards and not exceeding 900 yards 1s 0d

Above 900 yards and not exceeding 1400 yards 1s 6d

Above 1400 yards and not exceeding one mile 2s 0d

Above one mile and not exceeding one mile and a half 2s 6d

Above one mile and a half and not exceeding two miles 3s 0d

FLY-FARES, &c.

FOR TIME.

For carrying one person not exceeding one hour—to commence on leaving the stand 1s 6d

Above one hour and not exceeding one hour and a half..... 2s 0d

Above one hour and a half and not exceeding two hours 2s 6d

And so in proportion for any longer time.

That for every person above one, half the full fare shall be paid.

After twelve o'clock at night and until two o'clock in the morning, all fares shall be increased one-half; and after two o'clock until six o'clock in the morning be doubled.

Bathing Machines.

For every person 1s 0d

For two persons 1s 6d

For each person above two.. 0s 6d

Children under 12 years of age 0s 6d

Fares of Pleasure Boats.

Boats with Sails.

For a whole boat for any time not exceeding one hour—to be computed from the time of sailing till landing.. 7s 0d

For a whole boat for any time not exceeding half an hour after the first hour 3s 0d

For a whole boat for every hour after the first hour.... 5s 0d

When the whole boat is not taken, then for each passenger for any time not exceeding one hour 1s 0d

For any time not exceeding half an hour after the first hour 0s 6d

For every hour after the first hour 1s 0d

Row Boats.

For a whole boat for any time not exceeding one hour—to be computed from the time of embarking till landing 3s 0d

For a whole boat for any time not exceeding half an hour after the first hour.... 1s 0d

For a whole boat for every hour after the first hour.... 2s 0d

When the whole boat is not taken, then for each passenger for any time not exceeding one hour 0s 9d

For any time not exceeding half an hour after the first hour 0s 3d

For every hour after the first hour 0s 9d



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